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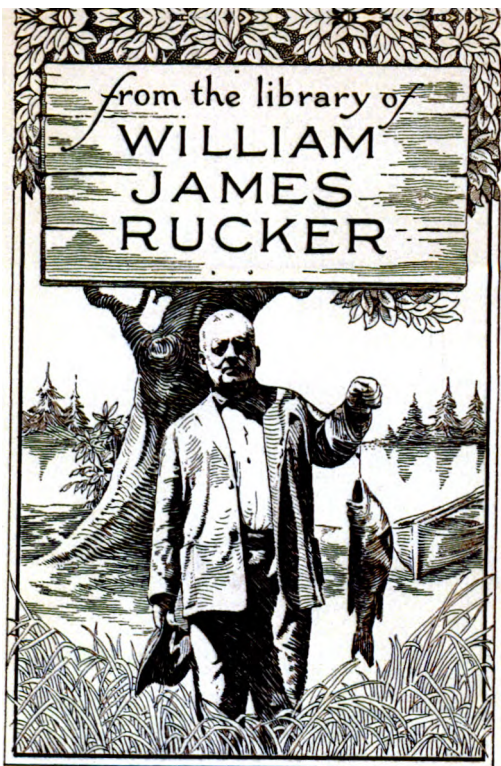
SHIP NAMES
of the
UNITED STATES NAVY
by
ROBERT W. NEESER

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SHIP NAMES

OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Their Meaning and Origin

By

ROBERT W. NEESER

Life Member of the United States Naval Institute, Author of
"Our Many-Sided Navy," "A Landsman's Log," "Statistical and Chronological History of the United States Navy, 1775-1907," "Our Navy and the Next War," etc., etc.



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U V

TO MY WIFE

P R E F A C E

The suggestion that led to the collection of material for this volume came from a number of officers of our navy, who found an historical interest in a series of articles by the present writer on the "Ships of the United States Navy and their Predecessors of the Same Name", which appeared some years ago in the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute. These gentlemen remarked that a work on the sentimental aspect—why a ship bore a particular name and how she came to receive it—would form a welcome addition to the literature of the navy.

The custom of naming naval vessels is shrouded in obscurity during the first forty years of our maritime history. During the Revolutionary War, the Marine Committee inaugurated the practice of naming the ships of the Continental Navy after famous sailors and navigators, or in honor of prominent statesmen and military leaders. The usage of naming vessels after the states and cities was introduced in 1776, and two years later the French alliance led to the adoption of the names *Alliance*, *Queen of France*, and *Duc de Lauzun*, but the greater part of the craft which flew the standard of liberty continued to bear names selected by their builders or former owners.

The frigates built for the navy in 1794 were named by Timothy Pickering, and the ships added to the Navy list during the Tripolitan War and the War of 1812, were given names selected by the Navy Department or by the officers supervising their construction. It was not until after the close of the War with Algiers in 1815, that the naming of the vessels of the navy was regulated by statute. The first law "declaring the manner in which the vessels

composing the navy shall be named" was that passed by Congress on March 3, 1819, wherein it was stated that this duty devolved upon "the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the President according to the following rule: those of the first class shall be called after the States of the Union; those of the second class after the rivers; and those of the third class after the principal cities and towns; taking care that no two vessels in the navy shall bear the same name."

This was followed in 1858 by a new regulation prescribing that all the steamships of the navy mounting forty guns or more should be considered of the first class, and should be named after the States of the Union; those carrying less than forty and more than twenty guns should be rated as second class ships and should bear the names of rivers and of the principal towns and cities; and all those of less than twenty guns should be "named by the Secretary of the Navy as the President may direct."

On the outbreak of the Civil War, a large number of vessels were purchased for the naval service and an Act of Congress was consequently passed, August 5, 1861, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to change the names of purchased vessels. The ships built specially for war purposes were generally assigned Indian names, but this rule was often departed from to perpetuate traditional ship-names, or else commemorate important victories.

The building of new types of warships following the birth of the "New Navy" in 1882, caused Congress to pass a law on May 4, 1898, providing that thereafter "all first class battleships and monitors owned by the United States shall be named for the States, and shall not be named for any city, place, or person until the names of the States shall have been exhausted." Another statute enacted on May 13, 1908, however, authorized the Navy Department to change

the names of the monitors "as the President may direct," and this type of coast defence vessel was thereafter named after important cities.

At the present time, the regulations governing the naming of vessels of the navy follow the general rules laid down by the Navy Department in accordance with the resolution adopted by Congress on March 3, 1901, which are, that the ships of the first rate should be named for the States of the Union, those of the cruiser class for the cities, and the destroyers and torpedo boats after distinguished naval officers and enlisted men conspicuous by their heroism. Submarines were for a time called after the several classes of fishes, but in 1911 it was decided to designate this type of warship by letters and numerals. Fuel ships and colliers receive mythological names, while oil carriers are given Indian names of rivers or regions in which oil is produced, and repair ships are called after distinguished engineers. All vessels not specified under the law, are named after their distinctive purpose.

In the case of historic ships, a list of those which have borne the same name is generally given, but a more complete chronicle of their long record of past services in peace and war is reserved for a subsequent work upon which the author has been engaged for many years.

For assistance in securing historical material for this volume, the author wishes to record his special obligation and thanks to the officials of the Office of Naval Records and Library of the Navy Department, and in particular to Miss Isabel Smith, without whose assistance certain data contained in the present work would not have been available.

R. W. N.

January 2, 1921.

EDITORIAL NOTE—Where no characterizations are given for SHIP-NAMES in the following list the reader may know that the vessels that bore these names are no longer actually in service. Even in these cases, however, he will find information that will give an idea of the historic significance of these names.

Active	Finch	Otsego
Algonquin	Franklin	Plymouth
Alliance	Frolic	Porpoise
Alligator	Germantown	Portsmouth
Althea	Greyhound	Princeton
America	Guerriere	Providence
Andrew Doria	Hector	Quinnebaug
Arctic	Hornet	Raritan
Argus	Housatonic	Reindeer
Ariel	Hudson	Revenge
Augusta	Independence	Roanoke
Barracuda	Insurgente	Sachem
Bon Homme	Iris	St. Marys
Richard	Jamestown	San Jacinto
Bonita	Java	Saranac
Brandywine	Juniata	Scourge
Canandaigua	Jupiter	Seminole
Canonicus	Katahdin	Serapis
Chippewa	Lackawanna	Severn
Choctaw	Lafayette	Shark
Columbus	Lancaster	Siren
Conestoga	Lebanon	Spitfire
Confiance	Lehigh	Surprise
Congress	Levant	Susquehanna
De Kalb	Linnet	Suwanee
Diligent	Macedonian	Union
Enterprise	Merrimack	Vandalia
Epervier	Miantonomoh	Viper
Erie	Monitor	Wabash
Etna	Monongahela	Wachusett
Experiment	Nautilus	Winnebago
Falcon	Oneida	Yankee
		Yosemite

Ship Names of The United States Navy

AARON WARD (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Aaron Ward, U. S. Navy. He was born in Pennsylvania on October 10, 1851, and entered the Naval Academy as a midshipman in 1867. His earliest days at sea were with the Pacific Squadron. He was commissioned a lieutenant in 1881. During the War with Spain, he commanded the converted yacht *Wasp*, and was advanced in grade for eminent and conspicuous conduct in the Battle of Nipe, Cuba, July 21, 1898. He was promoted to lieutenant-commander on March 3, 1899, and named a captain in 1906. He was retired as rear-admiral in 1913. He died at Roslyn, N. Y., July 5, 1918.

ABBOTT (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Joel Abbott, U. S. Navy. He entered the navy on the outbreak of the War of 1812, and served with Commodore Macdonough on Lake Champlain, where he rendered distinguished service for which he was voted a sword by Congress. In 1818, as commander of the prize ship *Marianna Flora*, formerly a Portuguese pirate, he overcame a mutiny of part of the crew, and brought her safely into port. As captain, he commanded the frigate *Macedonian* in the Japan Expedition, 1852-54, and suc-

ceeded Commodore Perry as flag-officer of the squadron. He died at Hong Kong, China, on December 14, 1855.

ABEL P. UPSHUR (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable Abel P. Upshur, who was Secretary of the Navy during part of President Tyler's administration, 1841-43.

ACTIVE. This ship-name dates from the Revolutionary War, since when it has been given to five vessels: a brigantine in the Continental service in 1780, a 2-gun schooner purchased in 1837, a coast survey steamer transferred to the navy in 1856, a converted tug acquired during the War with Spain, and a motor patrol boat attached to the navy in 1917.

ADAMS (Steam Corvette). Named after John Adams, one of the founders of American Independence. He was born in 1735, and died in 1826. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1774, and was one of the framers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1782, together with Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, he concluded the treaty of peace with England. When the new constitution was promulgated, in 1789, he was elected Vice-President and succeeded Washington as President of the United States.

ADIRONDACK (Tug). The principal group of mountains in New York State. They rise from an elevated plateau, which extends over one hundred and fifty miles in latitude and one hundred miles in longitude. The highest summit is that of Mount Marcy, which reaches the height of 5337 feet.

This ship-name was first introduced during the Civil War, being assigned to one of the five new screw sloops built in 1861. The second vessel to bear the name was a steamer chartered by the navy during the World War.

ADVANCE (Tug). Four vessels have borne this name. The first was the brig loaned for the Grinnell Polar Expeditions in 1850, the second was the captured British blockade runner *A. D. Vance* which was taken into the service in 1864, the third was a motor patrol boat transferred from the Coast Guard in 1917, and the fourth, a tug purchased for the navy in 1918.

AJAX (Fuel Ship). The name of two Greek chiefs in the Trojan War, distinguished as the greater and the lesser. The greater was the son of Telemon, King of Salamis, and third in direct male descent from Jupiter. He was second only to Achilles in martial prowess. The lesser, son of Oileus, King of the Locrians, was remarkable for his swiftness of foot.

This ship-name dates from the year 1869.

ALABAMA (Battleship). One of the southern states of the Union. Originally the fortress of an Indian tribe called the Alibamons, it was settled by the Spaniards in 1541, and from 1701 to 1768 formed part of the French possessions in America, which were transferred to the United States by the treaties of Paris and Madrid in 1783 and 1795. It was admitted as a state in 1819. This ship-name was adopted following the Act of March 3, 1819, and has been officially borne by four ships: a 74-gun ship-of-the-line built in 1819, a steamer purchased in 1849, a gunboat bought during the Civil War, and a first class battleship authorized in 1896.

ALAMEDA (Fuel Ship). A residential city of Alameda county, California, situated on an artificial island in San Francisco Bay. It was incorporated as a town in 1854, and received its city charter in 1885.

ALBANY (Protected Cruiser). The capital city of the State of New York. It was settled by the Dutch in 1614, and named Fort Orange, but when the colony came into the possession of the English in 1664, it was re-named Albany, in honor of the Duke of York and Albany. It became the state capital in 1797.

The three naval vessels that have borne the name *Albany* have been, a 20-gun sloop-of-war built in 1843, a screw sloop launched during the Civil War, and the present protected cruiser purchased from Brazil in 1898.

ALDEN (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral James Alden, U. S. Navy. He was born in Maine, and received an appointment as midshipman in April, 1828. He made a cruise around the world with the Wilkes Exploring Expedition, 1838-42, and on his return home was promoted to Lieutenant. In 1844, he made a second cruise around the globe in the frigate *Columbia*, and while attached to that vessel commanded a boat expedition against some Chinese junks in Zuron Bay, Cochin-China. He served with the Home Squadron during the Mexican War, and later, in the Pacific, rendered important services during the Indian disturbances in Washington. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was given command of the steam sloop *Brooklyn*, in which he took part in the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862, and in the battles of Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and Mobile Bay. As commodore, he was

commandant of the Mare Island navy-yard in 1869, and chief of the Bureau of Navigation in 1869. Promoted to rear-admiral, he made a cruise abroad as commander-in-chief of the European Squadron in 1872. He died at San Francisco, Cal., February 6, 1877.

ALERT (Submarine Tender). This ship-name commemorates the capture of the British 20-gun ship *Alert* by the frigate *Essex*, 32, on August 13, 1812. The gunboat *Alert* now in service is the fifth ship-of-war to bear that name.

ALGONQUIN. A collective term for a number of tribes of North American Indians dwelling in the valley of the Ottawa River and around the northern tributaries of the St. Lawrence.

This ship-name came into vogue during the Civil War, and was borne by a revenue cutter loaned to the navy during the War with Spain.

ALLEGHENY (Tug). One of the rivers of Pennsylvania. It rises in Potter county, Pennsylvania, and unites at Pittsburgh with the Monongahela River to form the Ohio.

This ship-name dates from 1843, and was first given to an iron steamer built at Pittsburg, Pa., from the plans of Lieutenant W. W. Hunter, U. S. Navy.

ALLEN (Destroyer). Named in honor of Master Commandant William Henry Allen, U. S. Navy. He was born in Providence, R. I., on October 21, 1784, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1800. As third lieutenant of the *Chesapeake* in 1807, he snatched a live coal from the gallery with his fingers and fired the only

gun discharged by the frigate in the affair with the British frigate *Leopard*. He was appointed master commandant July 24, 1813, and placed in command of the brig *Argus*, being killed in action, August 14, 1813, when his ship was taken by the *Pelican*, after a daring and successful cruise in the English Channel.

Lieutenant William Howard Allen, U. S. Navy, who shares the honor of having this destroyer bear his name, was born in Hudson, N. Y., on July 8, 1790. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1808. He served as lieutenant on board the *Argus* on her famous cruise in the English Channel, and assumed command when Lieutenant William Henry Allen was killed in the action with the *Pelican*. After the war, he commanded the schooner *Alligator* in the West Indies, and was killed November 9, 1822, while boarding a pirate vessel.

ALLIANCE. This ship-name was introduced in honor of the treaty of alliance concluded with France at Paris, on February 6, 1778.

ALLIGATOR. This ship-name often recurred in the Navy registers during the half century following the War of 1812. It was last assigned to a submarine torpedo boat in service in the Union navy in 1862-63.

ALTHEA. A genus of plants of the mallow family. It includes the official marsh-mallow and the garden hollyhocks.

This ship-name was adopted during the Civil War, when the names of flowers were used to designate the gun-boats in service on the Mississippi River.

AMERICA. This ship-name dates from the Revolutionary War, and was given to the first line-of-battle ship built in the Western Hemisphere. The second *America* was the famous racing yacht, which was captured from the Confederates in 1862, and used as a blockader. The third vessel of this name was a steam tug chartered in 1863, and the fourth was a troop transport in service during the World War.

AMMEN (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. Navy. He was born in Ohio, on May 15, 1820, and entered the navy as a midshipman at the age of 16. During the Civil War he commanded the gunboat *Seneca* at the Battle of Port Royal, and in 1863, as commander, he took the monitor *Patapsco* into action before Charleston, S. C. At the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., he commanded the *Mohican*. As commodore, he was chief of the Bureau of Navigation from 1871 to 1878. He was retired as rear-admiral in 1878. He was the inventor of the famous Ammen Ram. He died at Washington, D. C., on July 11, 1898.

AMPHITRITE (Monitor). In Greek mythology, the wife of Poseidon and goddess of the sea. In the poets, Amphitrite is frequently used as a name for the sea.

ANDREW DORIA. Named in honor of the great Genoese admiral, to whom Genoa owed her existence as a state and whom she voted "The Father and Liberator of his Country." He was born in 1468, and became one of the first seamen of his age. He died in 1560.

This ship-name was popular during the Revolutionary War.

ANNAPOLIS (Gunboat). The capital city of the State of Maryland, and the seat of the United States Naval Academy. It was founded in 1649, and named after Queen Anne of England. It was chartered as a city in 1708 and towards the close of the Revolutionary War became the seat of the Continental Congress.

ANTHONY (Light Mine Layer). Named for Sergeant-Major William Anthony, U.S.M.C., whose soldierly conduct on the occasion of the blowing up of the battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor, Cuba, on February 15, 1898, elicited the commendation of his commanding officer and won him promotion.

ARAPAHOE (Fleet Tug). A tribe of North American Indians of Algonquin stock. They were brave, war like and predatory, and ranged over the central portion of the plains between Platte and Arkansas.

ARCTIC. Three vessels have borne this name. The first was a screw tender bought in 1855, the second was a refrigerator ship chartered during the War with Spain, and the third was a patrol boat in service during the World War.

ARETHUSA (Collier). In Greek mythology, a wood nymph of Elis, who, pursued by the river Alpheus, was changed into a fountain and ran under the sea. The waters of the fountain rose again in the fountain of Arethusa in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse.

ARGUS. In Greek mythology, the guardian with a hundred eyes, placed by Juno to watch over Io. His eyes were transplanted to the peacock's tail.

This ship-name dates back to the Tripolitan War, and figured prominently in the naval actions of the War of 1812.

ARIEL. The first ship to bear this name was a 20-gun ship loaned by France during the Revolutionary War. It was reintroduced in 1812, and was borne for the last time by a schooner captured from the Confederates in 1862.

ARIZONA (Battleship). One of the United States in the region ceded by Mexico in 1848. It derives its name from the Spanish-Indian "Arizonac" meaning "few springs." It formed part of the Territory of New Mexico until 1863, when it was organized as a separate territory. Arizona was admitted into the Union as a state in 1912.

The three vessels which have borne the name *Arizona* have been: a side-wheel gunboat bought in 1863, a screw sloop laid down in 1864, and the battleship now in service, which was authorized in 1913.

ARKANSAS (Battleship). One of the southern states of the Union, on the Mississippi, bearing the name of the Indian tribes which formerly inhabited the region. It was first settled by the French in 1686, and formed part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. It was admitted into the Union in 1836.

Three *Arkansas* have been listed in the Navy register since 1863: a screw gunboat purchased during the Civil War, a single-turret monitor built in 1899, and the 26,000-ton battleship authorized in 1909.

ASHEVILLE (Gunboat). A city and county seat of Buncombe County, North Carolina, in the mountainous Blue Ridge region. It is best known as one of the most popular health resorts of the south. It was named in honor of Samuel Ashe, Chief Justice of North Carolina, from 1777 to 1796.

ASP (Tug). This ship-name came into use during the War of 1812, when it was borne by two small schooners engaged in harbor defence. A motor patrol boat in service during the World War was also known by this name.

ASTORIA (Navy Cargo Vessel). A city and port of entry in the State of Oregon, situated on the Columbia River. It is the oldest American settlement in this region, having been founded in 1811 as a frontier trade depot by John Jacob Astor, in whose honor it was named.

This ship-name was introduced in 1869.

ATLANTA (Cruiser). The capital of the State of Georgia, founded in 1845. During the Civil War, it contained the arsenal of the Confederate States and was besieged and ultimately taken by General Sherman in 1864.

The first ship to bear this name was the Confederate ironclad *Atlanta* captured by the monitor *Weehawken* in 1863. The second was one of the protected cruisers of the "White Squadron" authorized by the Act of March 3, 1883.

AUGUSTA. A city and county seat of Richmond County, Georgia, at the head of steamboat navigation on the Savannah River. It was founded in 1735 by James Oglethorpe, and named in honor of the Princess of Wales.

This ship-name dates from the War with France. The last vessel to bear the name was a third rate steam gunboat built during the Civil War, which remained in service until 1868.

AULICK (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore John H. Aulick, U. S. Navy. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1809, and during the War of 1812 served on board the *Enterprise*, being present in the action with the British brig *Boxer*. In the Mexican War, he commanded the naval detachment sent to effect a junction with the army at Barita. Later, he commanded the frigate *Potomac* during the naval operations on the east coast of Mexico, and was in charge of the naval battery during the first day of the siege of Vera Cruz. In 1851, he commanded the *Susquehanna* on a cruise to Chinese waters. He was placed on the retired list in 1861, and on April 4, 1867, given the rank of commodore on the retired list. He died at Washington, D. C., April 27, 1873.

AUSBURNE (Destroyer). Named in memory of Charles L. Ausburne, Electrician, first class, U. S. Navy, who lost his life at sea, October 17, 1917, when the transport *Antilles* was torpedoed by a German submarine.

AYLWIN (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant John C. Aylwin, U. S. Navy. He entered the navy as a sailing master on May 25, 1812, and served on board of the *Constitution* during her action with the *Guerriere*. Promoted to a lieutenancy for his gallantry in that engagement, he became junior lieutenant of the frigate during her cruise under Captain Bainbridge.

In the engagement with the *Java* on December 29, 1812, he was dangerously wounded while leading the boarders, and died on January 28, 1813, from the effects of his wound.

BABBITT (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant Fitz Henry Babbitt, U. S. Navy. He entered the navy as a midshipman in April, 1804, and was commissioned as lieutenant in 1810. He was killed in action, January 15, 1815, during the engagement between the frigate *United States* and the British blockading squadron off New York harbor.

BADGER (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Oscar Badger, U. S. Navy. He was born in Connecticut, and entered the navy as a midshipman in September, 1841. During the Mexican War he served in the Home Squadron, and took part in the first expedition against Alvarado. While attached to the *John Adams* in 1856, he commanded the landing party sent against the Fiji islanders and destroyed the village of Vutia. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he commanded the *Anacostia* on the Potomac River and took part in several engagements at Aquia Creek and other localities. Later he commanded the monitor *Montauk* in the night attack upon Fort Sumter, S. C., in August, 1863, and in the following month he was severely wounded while on board the *Weehawken*. He was promoted to commodore in 1881 and was retired in 1885. He died at Concord, Mass., on June 20, 1899.

BAGLEY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Ensign Worth Bagley, U. S. Navy. He entered the service as a naval cadet on September 7, 1891, and was promoted

to ensign in 1897. During the Spanish War, he served in the torpedo-boat *Winslow*, and was killed in battle, on May 11, 1898, in the harbor of Cardenas, Cuba.

BAILEY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Theodorus Bailey, U. S. Navy. He was born in Chateaugay, N. Y., April 12, 1805, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1818. During the Mexican War, he commanded the *Lexington* on the Pacific Station, and was commended for his gallantry in numerous expeditions against the enemy. He was named commander in 1849, and promoted to captain in 1855. As Flag-Officer Farragut's second in command at the battle of New Orleans, he led the attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862, and demanded the surrender of the city. He was commended for his bravery and ability, and was included in the thanks of Congress to the officers of the squadron. On July 16, 1862, he was commissioned as commodore, and was given command of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron. After the war, as rear-admiral he was commandant of the Portsmouth navy-yard. He died at Washington, D. C., on February 10, 1877.

BAINBRIDGE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy. He was born at Princeton, N. J., on May 7, 1774, and went to sea at an early age, making his first cruise in the frigate *Alliance*, then engaged in the China trade. On the outbreak of the War with France he was appointed a lieutenant in the navy, and given command of the *Retaliation*. Later as master-commandant, he made a cruise in the *Norfolk*, and as captain, he took the *George Washington* to Constantinople in 1800. During the

Tripolitan War, his ship, the *Philadelphia*, grounded on a reef and he and his crew were taken prisoners and held in captivity until the close of hostilities. During the War of 1812, he commanded the *Constitution* in her action with the *Java*, December 29, 1812, and for this victory received a gold medal and the thanks of Congress. After the war, he made several cruises in the Mediterranean, his flagships being the *Independence*, 74, and *Columbus*, 80. On his return home, he was appointed one of the Navy Commissioners. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., on July 28, 1833.

BALCH (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral George B. Balch, U. S. Navy. He was born in Shelbyville, Tenn., on January 3, 1821, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1837. During the War with Mexico, he served in Commodore Tattnall's Mosquito Flotilla, and was present at the capture of Vera Cruz. As a lieutenant, he made a cruise to the Far East in the *Plymouth*, from 1851 to 1854, and while on that station was wounded in an engagement between the Chinese imperialists and rebels near Shanghai. During the Civil War, he was attached to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and was advanced one grade for efficient and faithful service. Promoted to commander, he commanded the *Pawnee* in the Stono and North Edisto Rivers, S. C. After the war, he was commissioned a captain. As rear-admiral, in 1878, he was superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He died at Raleigh, N. C., April 16, 1908.

BALLARD (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant Edward J. Ballard, U. S. Navy. He was appointed

midshipman in 1809, and served on board the frigate *Chesapeake*, acting as fourth lieutenant in her engagement with the British frigate *Shannon*. He died from his wounds, June 1, 1813, his commission as lieutenant being issued in Washington on the following day before the news of the action had been received.

BALTIMORE (Mine Layer). A city and seaport, and the metropolis of the state of Maryland. It was settled in 1729, and named after Lord Baltimore, the founder of the Maryland Colony. The city early became an important shipping center, and during the Revolution and the War of 1812 sent out many privateers, which became famous in maritime annals as the "Baltimore Clippers." In 1814, it was saved from capture by the heroic defence of Fort McHenry, which was the inspiration of Francis Scott Key's "Star Spangled Banner."

The four naval vessels which have borne the name *Baltimore* have been, a brigantine in the Continental service, 1777-79, a 20-gun ship bought on the outbreak of the War with France, a side-wheel gunboat purchased in the Civil War, and the protected cruiser authorized by Congress on August 3, 1886.

BANCROFT (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable George Bancroft, who was Secretary of the Navy during President Polk's administration, 1845-46. During this short period, he established the Naval Academy at Annapolis and founded the Naval Observatory in Washington.

BARCELO (Tug). This vessel, captured from the Spaniards in 1898, was named in honor of Don Antonio Barcelo, a celebrated Spanish sea captain. Born in 1717,

he devoted his life to making war upon the Moorish pirates in the Mediterranean. He died in 1797.

BARKER (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Albert S. Barker, U. S. Navy. He was born in Massachusetts, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1879. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was ordered to the steam frigate *Mississippi*, in which he took part in the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and in the battle of Port Hudson, where his ship was destroyed by fire. He was promoted to ensign in 1862, and commissioned as lieutenant two years later. From 1865 to 1867, he made a cruise in the Pacific Ocean, after which he specialized in torpedo work. During the War with Spain he commanded the cruiser *Newark*, which was the flagship of the Eastern Squadron. He was made a rear-admiral in 1899, and after serving as commandant of the New York navy-yard for several years, he was named commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Fleet. He died at Washington, D. C., on January 30, 1916.

BARNEY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain Joshua Barney, U. S. Navy. He was born in Baltimore, Md., on July 6, 1759. During the Revolution, he served as master's mate in the *Hornet* and *Wasp*, and in 1776, received an appointment as lieutenant in the Continental navy, being ordered to the *Andrew Doria*. As lieutenant of the *Virginia*, he was captured by the British and confined on board a prison-ship in New York harbor until exchanged. While cruising in the *Saratoga*, in 1780, he was again taken prisoner, and this time sent to England and committed to Mill Prison. Escaping, he succeeded in reaching the frigate

South Carolina, later transferring to a privateer. In 1782, he commanded the Pennsylvania State cruiser *Hyder Ally* and in her captured the British ship *General Monk*, for which he was voted a sword by the Pennsylvania legislature. During the War of 1812, he made several cruises in the privateer *Rossie*. He was commissioned a captain in the navy, April 25, 1814, and commanded the Chesapeake gunboat flotilla, afterwards taking part in the Battle of Bladensburg. He died at Pittsburgh, Pa., December 1, 1818.

BARRACUDA. Two naval vessels have borne this name, the submarine F-2, which was known as the *Barracuda* from 1909 to 1911, and a motor patrol boat loaned to the navy during the World War.

BARRY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore John Barry, U. S. Navy. He was born in Ireland in 1745, and followed the sea at an early age, coming to America when 15 years old. On the outbreak of the Revolution, he received one of the first commissions in the Continental navy, being ordered to command the *Lexington*. Later he was transferred to the *Ef-fingham*. After the capture of Philadelphia, he volunteered with the army, returning to the naval service in 1778 to take command of the frigate *Raleigh*. During the latter part of the war he made several successful cruises in the *Alliance*. In 1794, he was appointed a senior officer of the navy, and was influential in pushing the construction of the heavy frigates which later became famous in the navy. During the War with France, he commanded the *United States* in the West Indies. He died at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 13, 1803.

BATH (Navy Cargo Ship). A city and seaport of Sagadahoc County in the State of Maine, situated on the right bank of the Kennebec River, about twelve miles from the sea. It was first settled in 1660, and became a port of entry in 1789. Ship-building is carried on at Bath to a very large extent. It was chartered as a city in 1847.

BEALE (Destroyer). Named in memory of Lieutenant Edward F. Beale, U. S. Navy. He was born in Washington, D. C., on February 4, 1822, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1836, graduating from the Naval Academy in 1842. During the War with Mexico, he distinguished himself by carrying dispatches through the enemy's lines, and was presented with a sword by his fellow officers for his gallant services. He was commended for conspicuous bravery by Commodore Stockton, while attached to the *Congress* on the Pacific Station. After the war, he resigned from the service, March 5, 1852, to become Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Later he was named brigadier-general and sent to settle the Indian wars in California. He became minister to Austria under President Grant. He died in Washington, D. C., on April 22, 1893.

BEAUFORT (Navy Cargo Ship). A port of entry in the State of South Carolina, situated on Port Royal, or Beaufort Island, on an inlet called Port Royal River, about fourteen miles from the sea.

This ship-name dates from the War with France, since when it has recurred twice in the navy register.

BELKNAP (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral George E. Belknap, U. S. Navy. He was born in Newport, N. H., on January 22, 1832, and received an appointment as midshipman in the navy in October, 1847. His earliest days at sea were with the East India Squadron. During the Civil War, he took part in many engagements, and in the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, Fla., in 1861. He participated in the operations against Charleston, S. C., and commanded the monitor *Canonicus* in the attacks on Fort Fisher, N. C., in 1864-65. After the Civil War, he was given command of the *Hartford*, and was in charge of the expedition against Formosa in 1867. As rear-admiral, he made a cruise in the Far East in 1892 as commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Squadron. He died at Key West, Fla., on April 7, 1903.

BELL (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Henry H. Bell, U. S. Navy. He was born in North Carolina in 1808, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1823, serving in the *Grampus* in the West Indies. While in command of the *San Jacinto*, he took part in the capture of the Barrier Forts at Canton, China, in November, 1856. Assigned to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron during the Civil War, he was Flag-Officer Farragut's fleet-captain during the New Orleans expedition and the Vicksburg campaign. In 1863, he was for a time in command of the naval forces in the Gulf, after which he was ordered to hoist his rear-admiral's flag in the *Hartford* on the East India Station, where he was very active in suppressing the pirates that infested

the China Sea. In 1867, he was placed on the retired list, but had not yet been relieved when he was drowned at the mouth of the Osaka River, Japan, on January 11, 1868.

BENHAM (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Andrew E. K. Benham, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York in 1832, and entered the navy as acting midshipman on November 24, 1847. After several cruises in the East Indies, he returned to the United States, and completed his studies at the Naval Academy. As lieutenant, he joined in the work of the coast survey, 1857-58, after which he was attached to the *Westernport* during the Paraguay Expedition of 1858. During the Civil War, he took part in the Battle of Port Royal in 1861, and in the following year he commanded the gunboat *Penobscot* in the Gulf of Mexico. He was promoted to captain after the war and attained the rank of rear-admiral in 1890. He died at Lake Mahopac, N. Y., on August 11, 1905.

BENNINGTON (Gunboat). A village and county seat of Bennington County, Vermont. It was settled in 1761, and named in honor of Governor Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire. It was the scene of the defeat of part of General Burgoyne's army on August 16, 1777, by the "Green Mountain Boys" under General John Stark.

BERNADOU (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commander John B. Bernadou, U. S. Navy. He was born in Pennsylvania, and entered the Naval Academy in 1876, being promoted to lieutenant in 1896. While in com-

mand of the torpedo-boat *Winslow*, during the Spanish War, he was commended and advanced in grade for eminent and conspicuous conduct in the Battle of Cardenas, May 11, 1898. He died at New York, October 2, 1908.

BIDDLE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain Nicholas Biddle, U. S. Navy. He was born in 1750, and received a commission as captain in the Continental navy on December 22, 1775, making several successful cruises in the *Andrew Doria*. In June, 1776, he was appointed to the command of the frigate *Randolph*. He lost his life on March 7, 1778, when the *Randolph* blew up during her action with the British 64-gun ship *Yarmouth*.

BILLINGSLEY (Destroyer). Named after Ensign William D. Billingsley, U. S. Navy. He was born in Mississippi on April 24, 1887, and entered the Naval Academy in the summer of 1905. He received his commission as ensign, June 5, 1911. Two years later he applied for aviation service. He lost his life on June 20, 1913, in an aviation accident in Chesapeake Bay.

BIRMINGHAM (Light Cruiser). A city and county seat of Jefferson County, Alabama. It is a large manufacturing and railway center, whose importance dates from the industrial transformation in the Southern States following the Civil War.

BLACK HAWK (Destroyer Tender). An American Indian warrior of the Sauk and Fox tribes. From his youth he was intensely hostile to the Americans, and in 1830 he refused to consent to the treaties whereby the

Indians ceded their lands to the government. His retaliatory attacks on the settlers precipitated the Black Hawk War in which his followers were defeated and he himself captured. On his release in 1837 he settled on the Indian reservation in Iowa, where he died in 1838. This ship-name dates from the Civil War and was first borne by Admiral Porter's flagship on the Mississippi River.

BLAKELEY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Master Commandant Johnston Blakeley, U. S. Navy. He was born in 1781, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1800. As master-commandant he commanded the brig *Enterprise* in the second year of the War of 1812. Later in the *Wasp*, 18, he captured the British sloop *Reindeer*, 18, and compelled the *Avon*, 18, to strike her colors. He was lost at sea in the *Wasp* in 1814.

BOGGS (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Charles S. Boggs, U. S. Navy. He was born in New Brunswick, N. J., on January 28, 1811, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1826. During the Mexican War, he participated in the capture of Vera Cruz and commanded the boat expedition which destroyed the brig *Truxton* after her capture by the Mexicans. In the Civil War, he took the *Voruna* into action at the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, losing his ship in the encounter with the Confederate rams below New Orleans. He was promoted to captain in 1862, and ordered to the command of the steam sloop *Sacramento*, in which he took part in the blockade of New Inlet, N. C., until obliged to leave his ship on account of serious illness. While on duty at the New

York Navy Yard, in 1864, he designed and fitted out the torpedo boat with which Lieutenant Cushing destroyed the *Albemarle*. In 1870, he was made a rear-admiral and in the following year he went to Europe as commander-in-chief of the Squadron in those waters. He died at New Brunswick, N. J., on April 22, 1888.

BON HOMME RICHARD. This name was selected by Commodore John Paul Jones as that of his flagship in gratitude to Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanack," in which he had come across the good counsel "If you would have your business done, come yourself; otherwise, send", and following which he succeeded in obtaining the immediate fitting out of his squadron at Lorient in 1779. This ship-name was revived during the Civil War, and given to one of the large screw sloops ordered built in 1864.

BONITA. This ship-name recurs three times in the Navy register. During the Mexican War when it was assigned to a small schooner; in 1906, when it was given to one of the submarines then building, and during the World War, when it was borne by a motor patrol boat purchased in 1917.

BORIE (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable Adolph E. Borie, who was Secretary of the Navy in 1869, during part of the first administration of President Grant.

BOSTON. The capital of the State of Massachusetts, situated on the Bay of Boston. It was founded in 1630, and first called Trimountain. Its present name was given in honor of the Rev. John Cotton, a native of Boston

in Lincolnshire and a great friend of liberty and the first pastor of the first church in the town. The struggle for independence had its beginnings in Boston, and here the first overt act of the revolt took place; when, in 1773, the citizens boarded the English tea-ships and threw the tea into the sea. General Washington besieged the British garrison in 1775 and recaptured the town in the following year.

The five *Bostons* of the navy have been: A 24-gun-ship built in 1776, a gondola built by General Arnold on Lake Champlain in 1776, a 28-gun frigate built in 1799, an 18-gun sloop of war laid down in 1825 and the protected cruiser authorized for the new navy in 1882. There was also a vessel named the *City of Boston* in service in 1855.

BOXER (Training Brig). This ship-name commemorates the capture of the British 14-gun brig *Boxer* by the *Enterprise*, 14, off Portland, Me., on September 5, 1813, in one of the most gallant actions of the War of 1812.

The training brig *Boxer* now in service is the fourth vessel to bear the name.

BRANCH (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable John Branch, who was Secretary of the Navy from 1829 to 1831, during part of the first administration of President Jackson.

BRANDYWINE. The name of a stream in Pennsylvania and Delaware, which flows into the Delaware River a few miles east of Wilmington. It is famous as the scene of the Battle of Brandywine, fought on September 11,

1777, between the American troops under General Washington and the British army commanded by Sir William Howe.

BRAZOS (Fuel Ship). A large river in Texas, which rises in the Staked Plain, in the northwestern part of the State, and after flowing in a southeasterly direction for nearly 950 miles, empties into the Gulf of Mexico, not far from Galveston.

BRECK (Destroyer). Named for Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Joseph B. Breck, U. S. Navy. He volunteered from the merchant service during the Civil War and received a commission as acting ensign in February, 1863. Later in the year he was given command of the gunboat *Niphon*, with station on the Wilmington blockade. He volunteered to blow up the Confederate ram *Albemarle*, but preference was given to Lieutenant Cushing who was his superior. He was promoted to acting volunteer Lieutenant-Commander in November, 1864. He died on July 26, 1865.

BRECKINRIDGE (Destroyer). Named in memory of Ensign Joseph C. Breckinridge, U. S. Navy. He was born in Fort Monroe, Va., on March 6, 1872, and entered the Naval Academy in 1887. He made his first cruise in the battleship *Texas*, and was commissioned as ensign in July, 1897. While serving in the torpedo-boat *Cushing*, he was washed overboard, January 10, 1898, and lost.

BREESE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain K. Randolph Breese, U. S. Navy. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on April 14, 1831, and entered the navy as a

midshipman in 1846. During the Civil War he took part in many engagements. He commanded a division of the mortar flotilla at the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip in April, 1862, and later was placed in command of Admiral Porter's flagship, the *Black Hawk*, during the operations against Arkansas Post and Vicksburg. In 1863, he led the naval expedition which cooperated with General Sherman in the operations against Haynes Bluff, and in the following year he joined in the Red River Expedition. He was fleet-captain of the North-Atlantic Blockading Squadron during both attacks upon Fort Fisher, N. C., in 1864 and 1865. He repeatedly received the thanks and commendation of Admiral Porter for his zeal in the discharge of important duties. He died at Newport, R. I., on September 13, 1881.

BRIDGE (Store Ship). Named in honor of Pay Director Horatio Bridge, U. S. Navy. He was born in Augusta, Me., April 8, 1806, and was appointed a purser in the navy in 1838. For thirteen years he cruised on the Pacific, Mediterranean and other stations, with tours of shore duty. He was named chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing on October 1, 1854, and was commended for his able administration of his department during the Civil War. He left the Navy Department in 1869 and later was named Pay-Director on the retired list. He died at Athens, Pa., on March 20, 1893.

BRIDGEPORT (Repair Ship). A city and port of entry of Connecticut, situated on a small inlet of Long Island Sound, at the mouth of Pequonnock River. It

was first settled in 1659, and for many years formed part of the township of Stratford. During the Revolution it was famous as a center for privateering. It was chartered as a borough in 1800 and incorporated as a city in 1836.

BROOKLYN (Cruiser). Formerly a city of New York State, but since 1898 a borough of New York City. It is situated at the southwestern extremity of Long Island, and received its name from the Dutch, who settled it in 1636 and called it "Breukelen." During the Revolution, it was the scene of the battle of Long Island, which was fought on August 27, 1776. The New York navy-yard was established there in 1801.

Two historic ships of our navy have borne this name: the 20-gun screw sloop *Brooklyn*, famous in the annals of the Civil War, and the armored cruiser *Brooklyn* of the "new navy."

BROOKS (Destroyer). Named for First Lieutenant John Brooks, Jr., U. S. M. C. He received a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the Marine Corps on October 1, 1807, and was promoted to first lieutenant two years later. He was killed in the fleet action on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, while in command of the marine guard of the flagship *Lawrence*. Congress voted a silver medal to his nearest male relative and commended his name "to the recollection and affection of a grateful country and his conduct as an example to future generations."

BROOME (Destroyer). Named after Lieutenant-Colonel John Lloyd Broome, U. S. M. C. Commissioned as second lieutenant in the Marine Corps in 1848, he served in Mexico during the war with that country.

From 1850 to 1860 he made several cruises on foreign stations. In July, 1861, he was commissioned a captain, and ordered to the flagship *Hartford*, and while attached to that vessel as fleet marine officer, participated in the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and in the occupation of New Orleans in 1862. During the battle of Vicksburg, June 28, 1862, his marine guard fought two of the *Hartford's* broadside guns so well that they were commended for the manner in which "they sustained the reputation of their distinguished corps." He was severely wounded in the action of July 15, 1862. Three times he was breveted for gallant and meritorious conduct in action, his brevet lieutenant-colonelcy dating from the battle of Port Hudson, March 14, 1863. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel on March 16, 1879. He died at Binghamton, N. Y., on April 12, 1898.

BRUCE (Destroyer). Named in memory of Lieutenant Frank Bruce, U. S. Navy. He was born in Nebraska on August 20, 1879, and after serving for fourteen years in the navy as an enlisted man, received an appointment as boatswain on February 6, 1911. On the outbreak of the World War he was given a temporary commission as ensign, July 1, 1917, being later promoted to lieutenant. While in command of the mine-sweeper *Bobolink* he was killed, May 17, 1919, when a mine which the *Bobolink* was heaving in exploded.

BRUTUS (Fuel Ship). Marcus Junius Brutus, a distinguished Roman citizen belonging to the Junius family. During the Roman Civil War he supported the cause of Pompey against Caesar, but was pardoned by the latter and subsequently became the governor of Cisalpine Gaul.

He later joined the conspirators against the great dictator and was one of the foremost in his assassination. He attempted to maintain the cause of the Roman republic against Mark Antony in the province of Macedonia, but was defeated at Philippi, B. C. 42.

BUCHANAN (Destroyer). Named in memory of Captain Franklin Buchanan, U. S. Navy. He was born in Baltimore, Md., September 17, 1800, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1815. He was commissioned a lieutenant on January 28, 1825, and was promoted to commander sixteen years later. He was the organizer and the first superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, 1845-47. He accompanied Commodore Perry to Japan in 1852, and on his return was promoted to a captaincy. On the outbreak of the Civil War he resigned his commission, and was named a flag-officer in the Confederate Navy. He commanded the ironclad *Virginia* in Hampton Roads, Va., March 8, 1862, being seriously wounded in this action and obliged to relinquish his command. He died in Talbot County, Md., May 11, 1874.

BUFFALO (Destroyer Tender). An important manufacturing city and port of entry in New York State, situated at the eastern extremity of Lake Erie. Its site was first visited by La Salle in 1679, and in 1687 the Marquis de Denouville built a fort at the mouth of the river. As early as 1784, the locality was known as "the Buffalo Creek Region." During the War of 1812 it was the center of military operations and it was from there that Lieutenant Jesse D. Elliott started out on his famous cutting-out expedition in October, 1812. Destroyed by the British and Indians in 1813, it was

rebuilt and soon became the principal gateway for the lake routes. In 1832, it received its city charter.

Two naval vessels appeared in the Navy register under the name *Buffalo*; a small 5-gun sloop purchased in 1814 and an auxiliary cruiser fitted out during the War with Spain.

BULMER (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain Roscoe C. Bulmer, U. S. Navy. He was born in Nevada, on November 4, 1874, and entered the Naval Academy in 1890. As lieutenant he commanded the destroyer *Stewart* in 1906, being later transferred to the gunboat *Sylph*. He attained the grade of lieutenant-commander early in 1908, and as commander was placed in command of the *Sacramento*. During the World War he commanded the flagship of the Mine Sweeping Detachment in the North Sea. He died at Kirkwall, Scotland, on August 5, 1919, from injuries received in an automobile accident.

BURNS (Light Mine Layer). Named in memory of Captain Otway Burns of the privateer service. He was born in Queens' Creek, N. C., in 1775. During the War of 1812 he commanded the letter of marque *Snap Dragon*, and had several encounters with British men-of-war, taking fifteen prizes. He died in Portsmouth, N. C., August 25, 1850.

BURROWS (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant William Burrows, U. S. Navy. He was born near Philadelphia, Pa., on October 6, 1785, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1799. During the Tripolitan War he served in the *Constitution*, being promoted

to acting lieutenant for his efficient services. In 1807, he was first lieutenant of the *Hornet*, and later went to China in a merchant vessel, being captured by the British on the homeward voyage. After his exchange, he was given command of the *Enterprise* and with her he captured the British brig *Boxer*, off Portland, Me., on September 5, 1813. He died from wounds received during the action, in commemoration of which Congress voted a gold medal to be presented to his nearest male relative.

BUSH (Destroyer). Named in memory of Lieutenant William S. Bush, U. S. M. C. He entered the marine corps in July, 1809, and was commissioned as second lieutenant, being promoted to first lieutenant on March 4, 1811, and ordered to the frigate *Constitution*. He was killed in action, on August 19, 1812, while in the act of boarding the British frigate *Guerriere*.

BUSHNELL (Submarine Tender). Named in honor of David Bushnell. He was born in Saybrook, Conn., in 1742. He was the first to show practically that a charge of gunpowder could be fired under water, and is therefore entitled to the credit of inventing the torpedo. In 1777, he built a submarine boat called the *American Turtle*, with which he made an attack upon the British frigate *Cerebus*, and in the following year he sent a "Fleet of Kegs" down the Delaware River against the British fleet at anchor below Philadelphia. He died in Warrentown, Ga., in 1824.

CAESAR (Fuel Ship). Caius Julius Caesar, the great Roman conqueror and statesman. He was born about 102 B. C. and died in 44 B. C. He conquered the

greater part of Gaul, and made two expeditions to Britain. During his short dictatorship he laid the foundations of the Roman Empire.

CALDWELL (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant James R. Caldwell, U. S. Navy. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on November 1, 1778, and entered the navy as a midshipman on the outbreak of the War with France, being promoted to Lieutenant in 1800 and ordered to the *Constellation*. In 1803, he went to the Mediterranean in the brig *Siren*, and took a prominent part in the operations against the Tripolitan corsairs. He was killed in action on August 7, 1804, when the gunboat he was commanding was blown up by a hot shot in her magazine.

CALIFORNIA (Battleship). One of the United States on the Pacific coast, said to be named after an imaginary island abounding in gold, described in a Spanish romance published in 1510. The territory was settled by Spanish missionaries in the 17th century, and formed part of Mexico until conquered by the United States, 1846-47. The first gold fields were discovered there in 1848. Two years later, California was admitted into the Union as a State.

Four naval vessels have been named after this State; a screw sloop built during the Civil War, an armored cruiser launched in 1904 and two battleships, one authorized in 1914 and the other in 1915.

CAMDEN (Submarine Tender). A city and port of entry in the State of New Jersey, situated on the Delaware River. It was settled in 1679 by the Quakers,

and laid out in 1773 by Jacob Cooper, who named it in honor of Lord Chancellor Camden, one of the strongest opponents of the Stamp Act. During the British occupation of Philadelphia in the Revolutionary War, it was the scene of several encounters between the garrison and the New Jersey irregular militia. It was chartered as a city in 1828.

CANANDAIGUA. A village and county seat of Ontario County, New York, situated on Canandaigua Lake, near the site of a former Indian town bearing the same name, which meant "a settlement was formerly here." It was the scene of the signing of the treaty of peace between the United States and the Six Nations in 1794. Canandaigua was settled in 1789, and incorporated in 1812. Two naval vessels have appeared in the Navy register under this name: A screw sloop built in 1862 and a mine planter in service during the World War.

CANONICUS. An Indian Chief of the Narragansett Tribe. He was born about 1565, and was a warm friend of Roger Williams, to whom he gave a large tract of land for the Rhode Island Colonists. He died in 1647.

This ship-name was introduced during the Civil War. The second vessel to bear the name was a mine-planter commissioned in 1918.

CASE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Augustus L. Case, U. S. Navy. He was born in Newburgh, N. Y., on February 3, 1813, and received an appointment as midshipman in 1828. His earliest days at sea were with the Brazil Squadron, after which he

joined the Wilkes Exploring Expedition. During the Mexican War, he participated in the capture of Vera Cruz in 1847, and commanded the steamer *Caledonia* in the Paraguay Expedition. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was appointed fleet-captain of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and was present at all of the engagements and operations of that force until January, 1863, when he was given command of the steam sloop *Iroquois*. After the War he made a cruise in the Mediterranean as fleet-captain of the European squadron, and in 1873 he recrossed the Atlantic as rear-admiral commanding the naval forces in those waters. He died in Washington, D. C., February 17, 1893.

CASSIN (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Stephen Cassin, U. S. Navy. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on February 16, 1783, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1800. He served with distinction in the Tripolitan War, and was commissioned as lieutenant in 1807. He commanded the *Ticonderoga* at the battle of Lake Champlain, and was promoted master commandant and rewarded by Congress with a gold medal for his bravery on that occasion. After the War of 1812 he cruised in the West Indies, where he commanded a squadron charged with the suppression of piracy. He attained the rank of captain in 1825. He died at Georgetown, D. C., August 29, 1857.

CASTINE (Gunboat). A city and harbor on the Penobscot River in the State of Maine. It was named after Baron de Castine, a French nobleman, who in 1667 founded a colony there, which, however, had to be

abandoned on account of the frequent attacks made by the Indians. The English settlement on the same site dates from the year 1760.

CAYUGA (Tug). A tribe of North American Indians of the Iroquois confederacy, formerly occupying the shores of Cayuga Lake, in the State of New York. After the Revolution they sold their lands and emigrated to Ohio and Canada.

This ship-name came into use during the Civil War.

CELTIC (Supply Ship). Pertaining to the Celts, an ancient race of people, who formerly inhabited a great part of central and western Europe. Their descendants at the present time occupy Ireland, Wales, the Highlands of Scotland and the northern shores of France.

CHAMPLIN (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Stephen Champlin, U. S. Navy. He was born in Kingston, R. I., on November 17, 1789, and went to sea at an early age. On the outbreak of the War of 1812, he was appointed a sailing master in the Navy, being assigned to the gunboat flotilla at Newport. He was transferred to the Great Lakes in 1813, and took part in the attacks on York and Fort George, after which he was given command of the *Scorpion* on Lake Erie. He particularly distinguished himself in the battle of September 10, 1813, in which he fired the first and last guns of the action. In the following year he commanded the *Tigress*, and while blockading Mackinac was attacked at night by an overwhelming force, severely wounded, and taken prisoner. He com-

manded the *Porcupine* in 1816, but was obliged to give up active service on account of his wound. He died at Buffalo, N. Y., on February 20, 1870.

CHANDLER (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable William E. Chandler, who was Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President Arthur, 1881-1885.

CHARLESTON (Cruiser). The chief city and seaport of the State of South Carolina. It was founded in 1670. In 1776, an attack by a British fleet under Admiral Sir Peter Parker was gallantly beaten off. During the Civil War, the city was one of the strongholds of the Confederacy and hostilities broke out there by the firing upon Fort Sumter on April 13, 1861. Blockaded and besieged since the spring of 1863, Charleston finally capitulated in February, 1865.

This ship-name was first introduced in 1798, since when it has been assigned to several cruisers.

CHARLOTTE (Cruiser). A city and county seat of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. It was settled about 1750 and incorporated in 1768. The famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was adopted here in the Spring of 1775.

CHASE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Midshipman Reuben Chase, who served in the Continental navy during the Revolution. He was with Commodore John Paul Jones on board of the *Bon Homme Richard* during her famous encounter with the British frigate *Serapis*, September 23, 1779, and was commended for gallantry in that action.

CHATTANOOGA (Cruiser). A large commercial and manufacturing city in the State of Tennessee. It was first settled about 1835, and was long known as Ross's Landing. It was incorporated as Chattanooga in 1851, and received its city charter in 1866. During the Civil War it was one of the most important strategic points in the Confederacy, and in its immediate vicinity were fought the two great battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, in September and November, 1863.

The protected cruiser *Chattanooga* now in service is the second naval vessel to bear the name.

CHAUNCEY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy. He was born in Connecticut on February 20, 1772, and received a commission as lieutenant in the navy during the War with France. On May 23, 1804, he was promoted to master commandant and ordered to the Mediterranean in the *John Adams*. On the outbreak of the War of 1812 he was given command of the naval forces on the Great Lakes, and directed the naval campaign on Lake Ontario until the close of hostilities. After the War, he became commandant of the New York Navy Yard. He died at Washington, D. C., January 27, 1840.

CHESTER (Light Cruiser). An industrial and ship-building city in Pennsylvania, situated on the Delaware River. It was settled by the Swedes in 1645, and was named Upland until William Penn gave it its present name in 1682. It was incorporated as a borough in 1701, and chartered as a city in 1886.

CHEW (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain Samuel Chew, U. S. Navy. He was a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and was appointed a captain in the Continental navy on July 17, 1777. While in command of the *Resistance*, he was killed in action, on March 14, 1778, while engaging a British letter-of-marque of superior force.

CHEYENNE (Monitor). The chief city and capital of the State of Wyoming. It was settled in 1867, during the period of western railway expansion, and received its name from the tribe of Algonquin Indians that formerly dwelt in that region. It was chosen as the site for the capital of the territory in 1869, and incorporated in the same year.

CHICAGO (Cruiser). The chief city in the State of Illinois, situated on Lake Michigan. It was founded on the site of Fort Dearborn in 1833, and rapidly rose to be one of the most populous cities in the United States. It was almost totally destroyed by fire in 1871, and suffered severely by another in 1874. The Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago in 1893.

CHICKASAW (Tug). A tribe of North American Indians of Muskogean stock. They formerly ranged over northern Mississippi and portions of Tennessee. They were visited by De Soto in 1540. In 1786 they made a treaty with the United States, and seven years later, they assisted the whites in their operations against the Creeks. During the Civil War, they joined the Confederates, but their rights were restored by treaty in 1865.

This ship-name dates from the Civil War.

CHILDS (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant Earle W. F. Childs, U. S. Navy. He was born in Pennsylvania, on August 1, 1893, and entered the Naval Academy as a midshipman in 1911. On the outbreak of the World War he was commissioned a temporary lieutenant. He lost his life when the British Submarine H-5, on board of which he was serving, was sunk in a collision, March 7, 1918.

CHIPPEWA. A large tribe of North American Indians of Algonquin stock. They formerly occupied a vast tract of country around Lakes Huron and Superior. During the Colonial Wars they remained loyal to the French, but in 1775 and 1812 they fought with the British against the Americans.

Three ships have borne this name: A 14-gun brig built in 1814, a 74-gun ship-of-the line laid down at the close of the War of 1812 and a screw gunboat in service during the Civil War.

CHOCTAW. A tribe of North American Indians of Muskogean stock. They formerly occupied a district formed by the southern part of Mississippi and western Alabama. In 1786, they recognized the authority of the United States, but during the Civil War they sided with the Confederates, which caused them to lose their rights and their slaves.

This ship-name came into use during the Civil War, when it was borne by one of the iron-clads in service on the Mississippi. It was reintroduced in 1898, and was borne for the last time by a mine-carrier in service during the World War.

CINCINNATI (Light Cruiser). A city and county seat of Hamilton County, Ohio, situated on the Ohio River. It was founded by some of the first settlers in that part of the North-West Territory which afterwards became the State of Ohio. The town was laid out in 1789, and received its present name in the following year in honor of the Order of the Cincinnati. During the Civil War, the city was strongly in sympathy with the Union cause.

CLAXTON (Destroyer). Named for Midshipman Thomas Claxton, U. S. Navy. He entered the navy in 1810, and served with Commodore Perry on Lake Erie during the War of 1812. He was mortally wounded on board the *Lawrence* in the action of September 10, 1813, and on the news of his death Congress awarded a sword to his nearest male relative and commended his name "to the recollection of a grateful country and his conduct as an example to future generations."

CLEMSON (Destroyer). Named in memory of Passed Midshipman Henry A. Clemson, U. S. Navy. He was born in New Jersey and entered the navy as a midshipman in June, 1836. During the Mexican War he was attached to the *Somers*, and lost his life at sea, December 8, 1846, when the brig capsized while chasing a blockade runner off the coast of Mexico.

CLEVELAND (Gunboat). A city and port of entry in the State of Ohio. It is situated on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River. It was founded on the site of a trading post in 1796, when it was laid out as a town by Moses Cleaveland, an agent of the Connecticut Land Company in that region.

COGHLAN (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U. S. Navy. He was born in Kentucky and entered the Naval Academy as a midshipman in September, 1860. He was commissioned as ensign May 28, 1863, and attached to the steam frigate *Niagara* until the close of the Civil War. On the outbreak of the Spanish War he was in command of the cruiser *Raleigh* with the rank of captain, and was especially mentioned for eminent and conspicuous conduct at the Battle of Manila, May 1, 1898. He attained the rank of rear-admiral in 1902, and made a cruise in command of the Caribbean Squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet. He died at New Rochelle, N. Y., December 5, 1908.

COLE (Destroyer). Named in memory of Major Edward B. Cole, U. S. M. C. He was born in Massachusetts on September 23, 1879, and joined the Marine Corps in the spring of 1904 as second lieutenant. He served as first lieutenant with the 1st Brigade of Marines in the Philippines, and in 1914 was promoted to captain. On the outbreak of the World War he was given temporary rank of major and went to France with the 6th Machine Gun Battalion. He died in France, June 18, 1918, from wounds received in the battle of Belleau Wood.

COLHOUN (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Edmund R. Colhoun, U. S. Navy. He was born in Chambersburg, Pa., on May 8, 1821, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1839. During the Mexican War he served with the Home Squadron, taking part in the first attack on Alvarado and at the

capture of Tobasco. Following a cruise to the Pacific Station in 1851-53, he resigned from the navy, but re-entered the service on the outbreak of the Civil War as acting lieutenant. In command of the steamers *Shawsheen* and *Hunchback* he took an active part in the engagements of Roanoake Island, Newbern and Franklin, in 1862. Commissioned as commander, November 17, 1862, he was transferred to the monitor *Weehawken*, in which he participated in the operations against Charleston, S. C., and later in the *Saugus*, he engaged the Confederate batteries on the James River, Va., concluding his war service with the attack upon Fort Fisher. In 1866, he was named fleet-captain of the South Pacific Squadron. He attained the grade of commodore in 1876 and that of rear-admiral six years later. He died at New York City, February 17, 1897.

COLORADO (Battleship). One of the southwestern States of the Union. Part of it was acquired through the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and part by treaty after the Mexican War. It was admitted to the Union in 1876. Its name is derived from the Spanish word for "red," on account of the red earth of some regions which were settled in the early days.

Three naval vessels have appeared in the Navy register under this name: A steam frigate built in 1854, an armored cruiser authorized in 1900 and a battleship laid down in 1918.

COLUMBIA (Fleet Flagship). The name of a district ceded by the States of Virginia and Maryland in 1788-89, upon which the capital of the United States, Washing-

ton, was built. After the Revolutionary War, the word "Columbia" came to be used to personify the United States of America, being a poetical appellation given in honor of Christopher Columbus. The patriotic ballad, "Hail, Columbia, Happy Land," was written by Joseph Hopkinson and sung in 1789 in honor of General Washington's first visit to a New York theatre.

The ship-name was introduced in 1825, since when it has been borne by five naval vessels.

COLUMBUS. Named in honor of Christopher Columbus. A native of Corsica, when that island belonged to the city of Genoa, he cherished for eighteen years the theory of the rotundity of the earth, and sought to establish it by endeavoring to get the means for sailing in a westerly direction from the shores of Spain. At length Isabella, the queen of Ferdinand of Spain, caused him to be supplied with ships and provisions for the voyage of discovery he proposed. His courage, science, and determination were rewarded by the discovery, in 1492, of the island of San Salvador, in the Western Hemisphere. A second expedition, in 1493-96, resulted in the discovery of several outlying islands, but in 1498 he finally reached the continent of America. He died at Valladolid, Spain, in 1506.

This ship-name dates from the Revolutionary War. It was reintroduced in 1816, and used for the last time in 1854.

CONCORD (Light Cruiser). A city situated on the river of the same name in the State of Massachusetts, where, on April 19, 1775, the first blood was shed in

the War of Independence. It was founded in 1635, and was the first settlement in Massachusetts back from the sea coast.

Four naval vessels have borne this name: An 18-gun sloop of war built in 1828, a steel gunboat authorized in 1887, a mine sweeper in service during the World War and a scout cruiser authorized in 1916.

CONESTOGA. A historic township and village on Conestoga Creek, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. This ship-name dates from the Civil War, since when it has recurred twice in the Navy Register.

CONFIANCE. The first ship to bear this name was the British 32-gun ship *Confiance*, one of the vessels surrendered to Commodore Oliver H. Perry in Lake Erie, September 10, 1813.

CONGRESS. This is one of the most popular ship-names of the American Navy. It dates back to the Revolutionary War and was first borne by one of the frigates authorized by the Act of Congress of December 13, 1775. The battle cruiser *Congress*, now building, is the sixth ship of the navy to bear the name of the Federal legislative body.

CONNECTICUT (Battleship). One of the original thirteen States of the Union. It was settled by the English in 1633, and received a charter from Charles II, in 1662. Its name is derived from the Indian word "Quonoktacut," meaning the river whose water is driven in waves by tides or winds.

Six naval vessels have borne the name of this State: a gondola in service in 1776, a 24-gun ship built in 1798,

a side-wheel gunboat purchased in 1861, a large screw sloop constructed in 1864, a monitor authorized in 1898 and the battleship now in service.

CONNER (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore David Conner, U. S. Navy. He was born in Harrisburg, Pa., in 1792, and entered the navy as a midshipman on January 16, 1809. During the War of 1817, he served in the *Hornet* and participated in all of her engagements, in one of which he was severely wounded. In 1836, he was appointed a captain, and after two years at sea in the *John Adams* he was named one of the Navy Commissioners. On the reorganization of the Navy Department in 1842 he was placed in charge of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair. From 1843 to 1847 he commanded the Home Squadron, and during the War with Mexico he directed the naval operations on the east coast of Mexico until obliged by failing health to give up the command. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., on March 20, 1856.

CONSTELLATION (Battle Cruiser). This ship-name dates from the new organization of the navy in 1794 and was borne for one hundred and twenty years by the 36-gun frigate *Constellation*. She was renamed the *Old Constellation*, when her original name was assigned to one of the battle cruisers authorized in 1916.

CONSTITUTION (Battle Cruiser). The *Constitution*, or *Old Ironsides* as she is affectionately called, is the most famous of the 44-gun frigates designed by Joshua Humphreys in 1794-98. No ship has ever seen more life and action, or been more intimately associated with the

history of the nation. Today the old ship lies at the Boston Navy Yard, proudly flying the flag she so triumphantly carried in war and in peace. Her name was changed to *Old Constitution* in 1916 in order that her name might be perpetuated in the contemporary fighting fleet.

CONTOCOOK (Fleet Tug). A river in the State of New Hampshire. It rises in Cheshire County and flows into the Merrimack River about eight miles above Concord.

This ship-name came into use during the Civil War.

CONVERSE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral George A. Converse, U. S. Navy. He was born in Vermont, and entered the Naval Academy as acting midshipman in September, 1861. After graduation he made a cruise in the steam sloop *Canandaigua* on the European station, being promoted to ensign in 1866. The outbreak of the War with Spain found him in command of the cruiser *Montgomery*, with the rank of commander. He was mentioned for the able manner in which he handled his ship during the bombardment of San Juan, Porto Rico. After the war he was promoted to captain and given command of the battleship *Illinois*. From 1905 to 1907 he was chief of the Bureau of Navigation, with the rank of rear-admiral. While on shore duty he interested himself in torpedoes; his investigations and experiments along this line caused him to be considered as an expert in submarine ordnance. He died in Washington, D. C., on March 29, 1909.

CONYNGHAM (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain Gustavus Conyngham, U. S. Navy. A native of Ireland, he emigrated to the American colonies about 1747. He followed the sea in the Antigua trade, and on the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he went to Europe, where he received a commission from Benjamin Franklin on March 1, 1777. His cruises in the *Surprise* and *Revenge* were so successful that his name became a terror in the English Channel. Captured by the British in 1779, he was treated with such severity that Congress by resolution directed "the confinement in close and safe custody of such persons as they may think proper to abide the fate of the said Gustavus Conyngham." Escaping from Mill Prison he managed to reach the coast of Holland, where he joined John Paul Jones' squadron. In 1780 he was again taken prisoner, and the "Arch Rebel" passed another year in Mill Prison. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., on November 27, 1819.

COWELL (Destroyer). Named in memory of Acting Lieutenant John G. Cowell, U. S. Navy. He entered the navy as master in 1809, and during the War of 1812 served with Captain Porter on board the frigate *Essex* during her famous cruise in the Pacific Ocean. He was commended for gallantry in the action with the British frigate *Phoebe*, 36, and sloop *Cherub*, 18, in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chili, but subsequently died from his wounds, April 18, 1814.

CRANE. Named in honor of Commodore William Montgomery Crane, U. S. Navy. He was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., on February 1, 1784, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1799. As lieutenant he commanded

the *Vixen* during the War with Tripoli, in the course of which he particularly distinguished himself. In July, 1812, while commanding the brig *Nautilus* he was captured by the *Southampton* frigate. On his exchange he joined Commodore Chauncey's squadron on Lake Ontario, where he served with distinction as captain of the *Madison* and *General Pike*. In 1827 he went to the Mediterranean Sea as commodore commanding the squadron in those waters and he was one of the American commissioners charged to open negotiations with the Ottoman Porte. He became a Navy Commissioner in 1841, and in the following year he was named chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography. He died in Washington, D. C., on March 18, 1846.

CRAVEN (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commander Tunis A. M. Craven, U. S. Navy. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., January 11, 1813, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1829. During the Mexican War he performed gallant service in the Gulf of California as a lieutenant in the *Dale*. Returning to the United States in 1849 he commanded various vessels engaged in the coast survey, and in 1857 he was in charge of the *Atrato* during the exploration of the Isthmus of Darien. On the outbreak of the Civil War, while in command of the *Crusader*, he was instrumental in preserving the fortress at Key West to the Union cause. In April, 1861, he was named a commander and sent to cruise in search of Confederate commerce destroyers. Returning from this service, he was given command of the monitor *Tecumseh* and attached to Admiral Farragut's fleet on the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. He lost his life in the Battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864,

when after the torpedoing of the *Tecumseh* his ship became his coffin because, in the nobility of his nature he could not help stepping aside from the ladder which led to safety and saying, "After you, pilot."

CROSBY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Pierce Crosby, U. S. Navy. He was born in Pennsylvania and entered the navy as a midshipman on June 5, 1838. In the Mexican War he took part in the capture of Tuxpan and Tobasco. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was charged with the duty of keeping open communications between Annapolis and Chesapeake Bay. He distinguished himself at the Battle of Big Bethel by the novel manner in which he assured the landing of the Union troops, and cooperated in no small way to the success of the attack on Forts Hatteras and Clarke. In 1863, while in command of the *Florida*, he destroyed two blockade runners and in the following year he captured five more vessels. Later in the war he designed and directed the construction of the torpedo nets on the Blakely River and superintended the removal of 140 torpedoes, thus clearing the way for the entrance of the Union fleet into Mobile Bay. He died in Washington, D. C., on June 15, 1899.

CROWNINSHIELD (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable Benjamin W. Crowninshield, who was Secretary of the Navy during the administrations of Presidents Madison and Monroe, 1814-1818.

CUMBERLAND (Training Ship). The largest southern branch of the Ohio River, rising in the highest part of the Cumberland plateau in southeastern Kentucky and emptying into the Ohio near Smithland, Ky., after a

devious course of 688 miles through that state and Tennessee.

This ship-name has been perpetuated to commemorate the heroic defence of the sloop-of-war *Cumberland* in Hampton Roads, Va., on March 8, 1862.

CUMMINGS (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant Commander Andrew B. Cummings, U. S. Navy. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 22, 1830, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1847. He was promoted to lieutenant September 16, 1855. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was ordered to the steam sloop *Richmond* as executive officer and participated with distinction in the engagement with the forts below New Orleans, La., April 24, 1862, and in the passage of Vicksburg later in the year. He was promoted to lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862, as a reward for "conspicuous gallantry in action." He was mortally wounded while cheering his men at the guns during the battle of Port Hudson, La., March 14-15, 1863.

CURLEW (Mine Sweeper). This ship-name dates from the Civil War, when it was borne by three different vessels of the Union Navy. The mine-sweeper *Curlew* now in service is the fourth ship to bear the name.

CUSHING (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commander William B. Cushing, U. S. Navy. He was born in Delafield, Wis., November 4, 1842, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1857. On the outbreak of the Civil War he resigned from Annapolis and as soon as possible thereafter entered the naval service afloat as acting master's mate. Restored to the rank of midshipman in October, 1861, he served in the *Cambridge* and *Min-*

nesota. In July, 1862, he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and from that date his career was singularly conspicuous in deeds of daring and heroism, which culminated in the destruction of the Confederate ram *Albemarle* by means of a spar torpedo mounted in the bow of a small launch. For this feat he was advanced to the grade of lieutenant-commander. After the war he was promoted to commander and soon after given command of the *Wyoming* on the home station. He died in Washington, D. C., December 17, 1874.

CYANE (Torpedo Boat). The first ship to bear this name was the British 20-gun ship *Cyane*, one of the two vessels captured by the *Constitution* in a brilliant night action off Madeira towards the close of the War of 1812.

DAHLGREN (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, U. S. Navy. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1826, making his first cruise in the *Macedonian*. From 1836 to 1842 he served on the coast survey, after which he devoted ten years to ordnance duty, during which he perfected the invention of the famous Dahlgren heavy guns, introduced howitzers for use afloat and ashore and wrote several works relative to ordnance. He was promoted to commander in 1855 and commanded the ordnance practice-ship *Plymouth* in 1858-59. He was on ordnance duty at the Washington navy-yard on the outbreak of the Civil War and rendered important services during the first few months of the war. As captain he was named chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in July, 1862. He was promoted to rear-admiral February 7,

1863, and was chosen to command the South-Atlantic Blockading Squadron in its operations against Charleston, S. C. After the war he made a cruise in command of the South-Atlantic Squadron. On his return he was for a second time appointed chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. He died in Washington, D. C., on July 12, 1870, while commandant of the Washington navy-yard.

DALE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Richard Dale, U. S. Navy. He was born near Norfolk, Va., on November 6, 1756, and went to sea at an early age. On the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he served as lieutenant on a Virginia State cruiser. Captured by the British, he was retaken by the Americans and appointed a midshipman in the Continental Navy in July, 1776. Twice again he was taken by the British, being sent to Mill Prison the last time. After an ineffectual attempt to escape he managed to reach the coast of France in February, 1779, where he joined Commodore John Paul Jones' squadron and was named first lieutenant of the *Bon Homme Richard*. He participated in the action with the *Serapis*, September 23, 1779, and was the first to board that ship. He followed Commodore Jones to the *Alliance* and returned home with him in the *Ariel* in October, 1780. Commissioned as lieutenant, he made another cruise in the *Trumbull*, and was again captured in her by the British, August 8, 1781. After the war, he made several voyages to the East Indies in merchant vessels until the reorganization of the navy in 1794. He was then named fourth captain on the list. He commanded the *Ganges* during the War with France and in 1801 went to the Mediterranean with the first squadron

sent against the Barbary Powers. He resigned from service December 17, 1802, and died at Philadelphia, Pa., February 26, 1826.

DALLAS (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Alexander J. Dallas, U. S. Navy. He was born in Pennsylvania and was appointed a midshipman in the navy November 22, 1805. He was promoted to a lieutenant in 1810 and after serving throughout the War of 1812 he was sent to the Mediterranean with Commodore Decatur's squadron in command of the schooner *Spitfire*. As master-commandant he commanded the corvette *John Adams* in the West Indies, where he played a prominent part in the Foxardo Affair, November, 1824. As captain, he was for many years commandant of the Pensacola navy-yard. From 1836 to 1838 he commanded the West India squadron, and in 1843 he was sent to the Pacific to relieve Commodore Jones in command of that squadron. He died at Callao, Peru, on June 3, 1844.

DANA (Patrol Vessel). Named in honor of James Dwight Dana, the American geologist and mineralogist. He was born in Utica, N. Y., on February 12, 1813, and early displayed a taste for science. After graduating from Yale College he received an appointment as teacher of mathematics to midshipmen in the navy, and while engaged in this duty made several cruises to the Mediterranean. He accompanied the Wilkes Exploring Expedition to the Southern and Pacific Oceans in 1838, the reports of his discoveries occupying parts of thirteen years after his return to the United States. In 1850 he was appointed professor of natural history and geology in Yale College. He died at New Haven, Conn., April 14, 1895.

DAVIS (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Charles Henry Davis, U. S. Navy. He was born in Boston, Mass., on January 16, 1807, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1823. He was commissioned as lieutenant in 1834 and joined in the work of coast survey, and while engaged in this duty he discovered the New South Shoal and several smaller shoals directly in the track of ships sailing between New York and Europe and of the coasting vessels from Boston. He was subsequently ordered to examine the harbors of the eastern seaboard and these investigations led him to study the laws of tidal action. He founded the "American Nautical Almanac" and superintended its publication from 1849 to 1856. During the Civil War he was fleet captain in Dupont's expedition against Port Royal. Later he was placed in command of the Mississippi Squadron, being named flag officer on May 9, 1862, and in the following year he received the thanks of Congress "for distinguished services in conflict with the enemy at Fort Pillow, at Memphis, etc." As commodore he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Navigation, July 17, 1862. After the war he was chosen superintendent of the Naval Observatory, and in 1867 he made a cruise in the South Atlantic as rear-admiral commanding that station. He died at Washington, D. C., February 18, 1877.

DECATUR (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Stephen Decatur, U. S. Navy. He was born in Sinnepunxit, Md., on January 5, 1779, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1797. During the war with France he served on board of the frigate *United States*, being promoted to lieutenant in 1799. He sailed for the Mediterranean in 1801 as first lieutenant of the *Essex*,

in Commodore Dales' squadron. Later he commanded the *Argus* and *Enterprise* in the War against Tripoli. He led the expedition which recaptured and destroyed the frigate *Philadelphia* under the guns of the Tripolitan batteries, for which he was promoted to captain February 16, 1804, and was awarded a sword by Congress. He also commanded a division of gunboats in the various attacks against Tripoli in the summer of 1804. He was transferred to the command of the *Constitution* towards the close of hostilities. In 1811 he hoisted his broad pennant in the *United States* and shortly after the outbreak of the War of 1812 he captured the British frigate *Macedonian* in one of the most brilliant actions of the war. He sailed again in January, 1815, in the *President*, but was unable to evade the British blockading squadron off New York harbor and was captured after a running fight, January 14, 1815. Upon the renewal of hostilities by the Barbary Powers he was sent to the Mediterranean in 1815, where he captured several Algerine men-of-war and brought the Barbary rulers to terms. On his return home he was named one of the Navy Commissioners, a post which he held until his death on March 22, 1820.

DE KALB. Named in honor of General Baron De Kalb, a German volunteer in the War of Independence. He was born in Germany in 1721 and served with the French in the War of Austrian Succession, becoming a captain in 1747 and a major in 1756. During the Seven Years' War he rendered distinguished services to the French after the Battle of Rossbach. In 1768 he visited the American colonies on a secret mission for Choiseul, and on the outbreak of the Revolution he recrossed the Atlantic to vounteer his services to the struggling colonists.

He was given the rank of Major-General by Congress, September 15, 1777, and soon after won the confidence of Washington and of his troops. He was with General Gates at Camden, S. C., where he was mortally wounded while fighting at the head of his troops, August 19, 1780. This ship-name was introduced during the Civil War and was revived in the World War.

DELAWARE (Battle Ship). One of the original thirteen States of the Union. It was first visited by Henry Hudson in 1609, and in the following year by Lord Delaware, Governor of Virginia, who entered the bay in 1610. The Dutch made the first attempt at settlement, then the Swedes in 1638 founded New Sweden; but in 1655, on the appearance of a Dutch fleet, the New Netherlands was restored. In 1664, after the surrender of New Amsterdam, the Delaware settlements passed into the hands of the English. In 1774 and 1775 the colony was represented in the Continental Congress, and after its independence had been won Delaware was the first of the States to ratify the Federal Constitution. This is one of the ship-names which recurs most frequently in the annals of the navy; the first *Delaware* was a 24-gun frigate built in 1776, the second was a 20-gun ship purchased in 1798, the third was a 74-gun ship-of-the-line laid down in 1816, the fourth was a side-wheel steamer in service during the Civil War, the fifth was a large screw sloop built in 1863 and the sixth was a battleship authorized in 1906.

DE LONG (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant-Commander George W. De Long, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York, and entered the navy as acting

midshipman at the Naval Academy in October, 1861. After graduation, in 1865, he cruised in the *Canandaigua* on the European Station, being commissioned as lieutenant in 1869. After several cruises in the eastern and southern Atlantic, he volunteered for the command of the *Jeannette* expedition to the Arctic seas in 1879. He died in the Lena Delta, July 1, 1882, following the crushing of his vessel by ice.

DELPHY (Destroyer). Named for Midshipman Richard Delphy, U. S. Navy. He received an appointment as midshipman in the navy on May 18, 1809, and during the War of 1812 served on board of the brig *Argus*. He was killed in action on August 14, 1813, during the engagement between the *Argus* and the British brig *Pelican*.

DENT (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain John H. Dent, U. S. Navy. He entered the Navy as a midshipman in March, 1798, and during the War with France served on board the frigate *Constellation*, being mentioned for bravery in the engagements with the French frigates *Insurgente* and *Vengeance*, and promoted to lieutenant on July 11, 1799. In 1804 he was named master commandant and placed in charge of the schooner *Nautilus*, in which he took part in the operations against Tripoli. Returning to the United States, he was commissioned a captain December 29, 1811. During the War of 1812, he rendered important services while in command of the flotilla of gunboats in southern waters. He died on July 31, 1823.

DENVER (Gunboat). The capital city of the State of Colorado, situated on the South Platte River, about

fifteen miles from the base of the Rocky Mountains, in the midst of a rich mining country. It was settled in 1858, and named after General J. W. Denver, Governor of Kansas, which then included Colorado. It was chartered as a city in 1859 and became the State capital in 1868.

DES MOINES (Gunboat). The capital and largest city of the State of Iowa. It was founded on the site of Fort Des Moines in 1843 and chartered as a city in 1847. The name was taken from that of the river which in turn is supposed to represent a corruption by the French of the original Indian name "Moingana," the French using the abbreviation "moin" and calling the river "la rivière des moin," and then the name having become associated with the Trappist monks, changing it into "la rivière des moines."

DESPATCH (Converted Yacht). This ship-name dates from the Revolutionary War and has been borne by five vessels: a packet in service in 1778, a 2-gun schooner purchased in 1814, a steam gunboat added to the navy in 1855, a dispatch boat bought in 1873 and a motor patrol boat acquired in 1917.

DETROIT (Light Cruiser). The largest city in the State of Michigan and the county seat of Wayne County, situated on the Detroit River, opposite Windsor, Canada. It was founded by the French as a fur-trading station in 1701. Sixty years later it was taken by the English, and in 1763 it suffered from a long siege during the Conspiracy of Pontiac. After the Revolution it was re-named Fort Shelby, but in 1802 it received its present name, which it owed to its situation on the narrows

("detroit" in French) between Lakes Erie and Huron. In the War of 1812 it was surrendered to the British by General Hull, but Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie restored it to the American arms.

The first ship to bear this name was the British 20-gun ship *Detroit*, one of the vessels surrendered to Commodore Perry on September 10, 1813.

DICKERSON (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable Mahlon Dickerson, who was Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President Jackson, 1834-1838.

DILIGENT. The first ship to bear this name was the British 12-gun brig *Diligent*, captured by the *Providence*, 10, Captain Hacker, on May 7, 1779, after a gallant engagement lasting one hour.

DIXIE (Destroyer Tender). A collective designation of the Southern States of the United States. It is of uncertain origin, but said to be synonymous among the negroes with a place of happiness, hence, a "darkey's paradise."

DOBBIN (Destroyer Tender). Named in honor of the Honorable James Cochrane Dobbin, who was Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President Pierce, 1853-1877.

DOLPHIN (Gunboat). Six naval vessels have borne this name. The first was a 10-gun cutter in service during the Revolution; the second was a 12-gun schooner built in 1821; the third a 10-gun brig laid down in 1836; the fourth *Dolphin* was a despatch boat authorized in 1882;

the fifth, a mine-sweeper acquired in 1917, and the sixth a motor patrol boat loaned to the navy during the World War.

DORSEY (Destroyer). Named in memory of Midshipman John Dorsey, U. S. Navy. He entered the navy at the close of the War with France, receiving a midshipman's warrant on April 28, 1801. During the War with Tripoli he went to the Mediterranean in the brig *Siren*. During the attacks on Tripoli he was attached to Gunboat No. 9 and lost his life when she was blown up by a hot shot in her magazine during the attack of August 7, 1804. His name is among those engraved on the monument erected by the officers of the squadron which now stands in the grounds of the Naval Academy in Annapolis.

DOWNES (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain John Downes, U. S. Navy. He entered the navy as a midshipman in June, 1802, and served with Commodore Preble's squadron during the Tripolitan War, being especially mentioned for gallantry during a boat expedition in 1803. He accompanied Captain David Porter on his famous cruise to the Pacific in 1813, and commanded one of the *Essex's* prizes, the *Essex Junior*, until her capture in the harbor of Valparaiso, March 28, 1814. As master-commandant he commanded the sloop-of-war *Epervier* during the War with Algiers, being transferred to the *Guerriere* in 1815. On his return home he was promoted to captain, March 5, 1817. While in command of the frigate *Potomac*, in 1832, he was sent on a punitive expedition to the Island of Sumatra. He died on August 11, 1854.

DOYEN (Destroyer). Named in honor of Brigadier-General Charles A. Doyen, U. S. M. C. He was born in New Hampshire on September 3, 1859, and entered the marine corps as a second lieutenant in 1883. As captain he commanded the marine battalion of the North Atlantic Fleet during the Spanish War. He was promoted to major in January, 1900, and commanded the Second Regiment of Marines in the Philippines in 1904-05. Four years later he was made a colonel, and on March 26, 1917, he attained the rank of brigadier-general, being assigned to command the Fourth Brigade of Marines. His ability and personal effort were reflected in the victorious record of his brigade in France, for which he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. He was invalided home in the summer of 1918, and died at Quantico, Va., on October 6, 1918.

DRAYTON (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain Percival Drayton, U. S. Navy. He was born in South Carolina on August 25, 1812, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1827, being promoted to lieutenant in 1838. He was attached to the Naval Observatory in 1852 and later as commander he served with distinction in the Port Royal Expedition, and in the numerous operations on the coast. He commanded the *Pawnee* in 1862, and after his promotion to captain, July 16, 1862, he was given command of the monitor *Passaic*, with which he took part in the attack on Fort McAllister and in the first bombardment of Fort Sumter. As fleet-captain of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron he was with Admiral Farragut at Mobile Bay, his gallantry on this occasion being especially conspicuous. After the Civil War he served for several months as chief of the Bureau of Navigation. He died in Washington, D. C., on August 4, 1865.

DUBUQUE (Survey Ship). A city and county seat of Dubuque County, Iowa, situated on the Mississippi River, opposite the boundary line between Wisconsin and Illinois. It was settled by Julien Dubuque in 1788 and early became famous for its lead mines. The city was founded under the authority of an Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, and was incorporated in 1841.

DUNCAN (Destroyer). Named in honor of Master Commandant Silas Duncan, U. S. Navy. He was born in New Jersey and entered the navy as a midshipman in November, 1809. During the War of 1812 he distinguished himself by his conduct during the Battle of Lake Champlain, for which he received a vote of thanks and a promotion to lieutenant. He was named master commandant on March 1, 1829, and given command of the sloop *Lexington* on the Brazil Station. He died on September 14, 1834.

DUPONT (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Samuel F. Dupont, U. S. Navy. He was born at Bergen Point, N. J., on September 27, 1803, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1815. During the Mexican War he saw much active service on the coast of California, where, in the *Cyane*, he captured San Diego, and La Paz, and cleared the Gulf of California of Mexican vessels. On his return to the United States he was named captain, September 14, 1855. During the Civil War he commanded the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron and was entrusted with the expedition against the Confederate forts at Hilton Head in 1861. He was appointed a rear-admiral on July 16, 1862, and later commanded the ironclad fleet during its first attack against

Charleston, S. C. He subsequently aided in organizing the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., on June 23, 1865.

DYER (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Nehemiah M. Dyer, U. S. Navy. He was born in Massachusetts and entered the volunteer navy in 1861 as a master's mate, serving in that grade in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron until he was promoted to acting ensign, May 18, 1863, as a reward for gallant and meritorious conduct in action. Six months later he was named acting master. He participated in the Battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864, and after the action received the surrender of the Confederate gunboat *Selma*. During the concluding operations against Mobile, he commanded the *Rodolph*, which was sunk by a torpedo in the Blakely River in April, 1865. A few weeks later he was commissioned acting volunteer lieutenant and after commanding various vessels on the Gulf coast, he was ordered to Washington for special duty in connection with the Bureau of Navigation. On December 18, 1868, he was commissioned as lieutenant-commander and ordered to the South Pacific station. While attached to the *Ossipee*, he jumped into the sea, which was in a troubled state following a hurricane, to save a drowning seaman. For this he was publicly thanked by his commodore and received the award of a medal. On the outbreak of the Spanish War, he was in the Far East in command of the cruiser *Baltimore*, as captain, and participated in Commodore Dewey's victory in Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, for his eminent and distinguished conduct in which he was advanced in grade and made a rear-admiral on February 19, 1901. He died at Melrose, Mass., January 28, 1910.

EAGLE (Patrol Vessel). The first ship to bear this name was a 14-gun cutter in service during the War with France. The second was a sloop purchased in 1812; the third, was a 12-gun schooner built in 1814; the fourth, an 18-gun brig borne on the Navy register from 1815 to 1824; the fifth, a converted yacht purchased during the Spanish War. The name *Eagle* was chosen to perpetuate this historic name in the *Eagle* class of anti-submarine patrol boats which was built in great numbers during the World War. In addition to the ships of the regular navy, there were also ten private armed vessels of this name fitted out during the Revolution and the War of 1812.

EDSALL (Destroyer). Named in honor of Seaman N. E. Edsall, U. S. Navy, who was mortally wounded in an engagement with hostile natives near Apia, Samoa, on April 1, 1899, while trying to assist his wounded commander to a place of safety.

EDWARDS (Destroyer). Named for Midshipman William W. Edwards, U. S. Navy. He was born in Petersburg, Va., and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1811. During the War of 1812, he served in the brig *Argus*, and was killed in action, on August 14, 1813, during the engagement between his ship and the British sloop-of-war *Pelican*.

ELCANO (Gunboat). Named in honor of Juan Sebastian el Cano, the first circumnavigator of the globe. He was the companion of Magellan in the great voyage of exploration begun in 1519, and after his leader's

death in 1521, succeeded him in command of the expedition, completing the voyage of circumnavigation in 1526. In reward he was ennobled, and received a globe as his arms.

ELLIOTT (Destroyer). Named in memory of Lieutenant-Commander Richard McCall Elliott, U. S. Navy. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on April 12, 1888, and entered the Naval Academy as a midshipman in August, 1905. He was commissioned as ensign in 1911, and was named temporary lieutenant-commander in February, 1918. While serving on board the destroyer *Manley* in European waters, he was killed by an explosion of a depth-charge following a collision between his ship and a British man-of-war, on March 20, 1918.

ELLIS (Destroyer). Named for Chief Yeoman George H. Ellis, U. S. Navy. He was born in Peoria, Ill., on October 26, 1875, and enlisted in the navy as an apprentice seaman in 1892. During the Spanish War, he served in the *Brooklyn*. He was killed in action July 3, 1898, while verifying the ranges shown by the stadimeter.

ENTERPRISE. This is one of the most famous names of the navy, rendered popular through its association with the "Lucky Little Enterprise," in the French, Tripolitan, and English wars. It dates back to the Revolutionary War, when it was borne by one of Arnold's vessels on Lake Champlain, and by a packet in the Continental service on the Atlantic. The motor patrol boat *Enterprise* in service during the World War was the sixth vessel of the navy to bear the name.

EPERVIER. The French word for hawk. This ship-name was adopted in commemoration of the capture of the British 18-gun brig *Epervier* by the sloop-of-war *Peacock*, 18, on April 29, 1814.

ERICSSON (Destroyer). Named in honor of John Ericsson, the noted Swedish-American naval engineer. He was born in Sweden, on July 31, 1803, and early showed a strong mechanical bent. In 1829 he designed a locomotive engine and later he invented a marine engine, and a caloric engine. He was also the inventor of the screw propeller, and of that new arrangement of steam-machinery in war-vessels which revolutionized the navies of the world. Not succeeding in convincing the British Admiralty of the importance of his projects, he crossed the Atlantic in 1839, settling in New York, where he resided for the rest of his life and taking out naturalization papers in 1848. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he brought forth his turreted ironclad *Monitor*, which on March 9, 1862, most opportunely stopped the career of the Confederate ironclad ram *Merrimack*. He died in New York City on March 8, 1889, and in the following year, at the request of the Swedish Government, his body was sent to Stockholm, Sweden.

This ship-name was introduced during the Civil War, since when it has been borne by three vessels.

ERIE. This ship-name was introduced towards the close of the War of 1812, to commemorate Commodore Oliver H. Perry's victory over a British squadron on Lake Erie on September 10, 1813.

ESSEX (Gunboat). A county in the State of Massachusetts, at the capital of which, Salem, the first ship to bear this name was built in 1799. In 1781 there existed in this region a political organization known as the "Essex Junto," which strongly supported the election of John Adams, often called the Father of the American Navy, to the Presidency in 1797. It was during his administration that the frigate *Essex*, famous in the annals of the War of 1812, was built.

This ship-name was revived during the Civil War, since when it has continued to appear in the annual Navy registers.

ETNA. This ship-name, which dates from the Tripolitan War, was a favorite appellation for bomb-brigs in the days of the navy under sail.

EVANS (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. Navy. He was born in Virginia, and entered the Naval Academy in September, 1860. During the Civil War, he served as ensign on board the *Powhatan*, taking part in both attacks upon Fort Fisher, N. C., and being wounded in the land assault on January 15, 1865. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1866. As a commander he was for many years a member of the Light-House Board. In 1892, commanded the gunboat *Yorktown* on the Pacific station, and two years later, upon his promotion to captain, he was given the command of the armored cruiser *New York*. During the War with Spain he commanded the battleship *Iowa* in Cuban waters, and participated in the Battle of Santiago July 3, 1898, advanced in grade for eminent and conspicuous

conduct in that action. He was promoted to rear-admiral in 1901. From 1905 to 1908, he was commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and during the last year of his command he took the battleships on their famous cruise to the Pacific. He died in Washington, D. C., January 3, 1912.

EXPERIMENT. This ship-name came into use during the War with France, when it was borne by one of the two famous 12-gun schooners built for the navy in 1799.

FAIRFAX (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Donald McN. Fairfax, U. S. Navy. He was born in Virginia, and was appointed a midshipman in the navy on August 12, 1837. He made his first cruise in the *John Adams* to the East Indies, and received his baptism of fire at Sumatra in 1839. During the Mexican War he took part in the operations on the coast of California in the *Cyane*, under Commander Dupont. Commissioned as lieutenant in 1851, he made several cruises in home waters, and was present at the capture of Walker's filibustering expedition in Nicaragua in 1858. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he accompanied Captain Wilkes in his famous cruise in the *San Jacinto*, after which he was given command of the gunboat *Cayuga*, during the operations of Admiral Farragut's fleet in the Mississippi River. As commander he took the monitors *Nantucket* and *Montauk* into action before Charleston in 1863. He was promoted to commodore in 1873, and made a rear-admiral July, 1880. He died on January 10, 1894.

FALCON. Three naval vessels have borne this name: a schooner captured from the Mexicans in 1846, a motor-patrol boat in service during the World War, and a mine-sweeper built in 1917.

FANNING (Destroyer). Named in honor of Midshipman Nathaniel Fanning, U. S. Navy. He was born in Stonington, Conn., in 1755. During the Revolutionary War he served on board of several privateers until taken prisoner by the British in 1778, when he was carried to England and confined in Fortune Prison near Portsmouth. After his exchange, he went to France, where he joined Commodore John Paul Jones's squadron at Lorient, being appointed a midshipman, August, 1779. He commanded the maintop of the *Bon Homme Richard* during her action with the *Serapis*, September 23, 1779, being mentioned for gallantry and recommended for promotion. In 1782, he went to sea in the privateer *Ranger*, but was for a second time captured and carried a prisoner to England. He died in Charleston, S. C., on September 30, 1805.

FARQUHAR (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, U. S. Navy. He was born in Pennsylvania on April 11, 1840, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1854. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was ordered to the gunboat *Mahaska* as lieutenant, and took part in the two attacks against Fort Fisher, N. C., in 1864-65. As captain, he commanded the steam-sloop *Trenton* on the Asiatic Station until her loss in the harbor of Apia, Samoa, March 16, 1889. Returning to the United States, he was named chief of the Bureau of Yards and

Docks, with the rank of commodore. He attained the grade of rear-admiral on December 25, 1898. He died at Jamestown, N. Y., on July 3, 1907.

FARRAGUT (Destroyer). Named in honor of Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, U. S. Navy. He was born at Campbell's Station, Tenn., on July 5, 1801, and entered the navy as a midshipman on December 17, 1810. During the War of 1812 he served with Captain David Porter in the frigate *Essex* during her eventful cruise to the Pacific, and was wounded in her engagement with the British ships *Phoebe* and *Cherub*, on March 28, 1814, his conduct being specially commended by Captain Porter, who regretted that he was "too young to be promoted." After peace was declared, he made a cruise to the Mediterranean, in the *Independence*, 74, and a few years later he made a second cruise on the same station. In 1823, he served under his old commander, Captain Porter, in the West Indies as commanding officer of the *Ferret*. While in command of the sloop *Erie*, he assisted at the bombardment of Vera Cruz by the French in 1838, and later, during the War with Mexico, he obtained the command of the *Saratoga* in time to participate in the blockade off Tuxpan, March, 1847. In 1859, he commanded the steam sloop *Brooklyn* in the Gulf of Mexico, and shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War, he was named flag-officer commanding the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. His passage of the forts defending New Orleans, La., on April 24, 1862, with a fleet of wooden ships was one of the most brilliant feats in the annals of the navy. This was followed by the battle of Vicksburg, June 28, 1862, but the absence of a co-operating land force of suf-

ficient strength, rendered the movement of little importance. For these victories, he received the thanks of Congress, and a commission as rear-admiral July 16, 1862. In the spring of 1863, he attempted a bold dash past Port Hudson, La., but a portion of his fleet was obliged to retire and one of his ships, the *Mississippi*, was destroyed. But with his flagship and one small gunboat, he continued up the river and established a junction with Admiral Porter's flotilla, after which he returned to Port Hudson and conducted the naval operations of the siege of that place until its surrender. His most brilliant victory was that of Mobile Bay, on August 5, 1864, in which he showed his decision of character by taking the lead in his flagship at a moment, when disaster seemed certain, and overcame the resistance of the Confederate forts and compelled the surrender of the ironclad *Tennessee*. He was promoted to vice-admiral on December 21, 1864, and to the rank of Admiral on July 25, 1866, both grades being specially created for him by his grateful country. After the war, he made an extended cruise to European waters in the *Franklin*. He died at Portsmouth, N. H., on August 14, 1870.

FINCH. The first ship to bear this name was the British 11-gun sloop *Finch*, one of the vessels surrendered to Commodore Macdonough on September 11, 1814, after the battle of Lake Champlain.

FLORIDA (Battleship). The southernmost state of the United States on the Atlantic coast, and so named by Ponce de Leon, because he discovered it on Easter Sunday (Pascua Florida). It was settled by the Spaniards

in 1513 and 1565, and by some Huguenots in 1562. In 1763, it was ceded to England, then to Spain in 1783, and finally to the United States in 1819. It was admitted into the Union as a state in 1845.

The battleship *Florida*, now in service, is the fourth vessel of the navy to bear this name.

FLUSSER (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant-Commander Charles W. Flusser, U. S. Navy. He was born in Maryland, and entered the navy as a midshipman in July, 1847, making his first cruise with Commodore Perry in the frigate *Cumberland*, during the Mexican War. In 1855, he was commissioned as lieutenant and appointed an instructor at the Naval Academy. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was given command of the gunboat *Commodore Perry*, in which he participated in the capture of Roanoke Island and Elizabeth City, N. C., in February, 1862. A few months later he was promoted to lieutenant-commander July 16, 1862, and placed in charge of the naval forces operating in the North Carolina Sounds, where his bravery and ability became so conspicuous that he became known in and out of the service as "Lion-Hearted Flusser." He died bravely in action, on April 19, 1864, while fighting the Confederate ironclad ram *Albemarle* with his wooden gunboats.

FOOTE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Andrew H. Foote, U. S. Navy. He was born in New Haven, Conn., on September 12, 1806, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1822, making his first cruise in the schooner *Grampus* during the war against the West India pirates. In 1838, he made a cruise around

the world as first lieutenant of the *John Adams*, and took part in the punitive expedition against the pirates of Sumatra. He was one of the first officers in the navy to advocate the abolition of the spirit ration below decks. In 1849, he commanded the brig *Berry* on a cruise to the west coast of Africa, where he captured a number of American vessels engaged in the slave trade. On his return home, he was given command of the sloop *Portsmouth* and ordered to the East Indies, where he distinguished himself in the capture of the Barrier Forts, Canton, in 1856. Promoted to captain in 1861, he was appointed flag-officer commanding the gunboat flotilla on western waters, where he conducted a brilliant campaign in co-operation with the army's operations against the Confederates, winning a series of decisive victories from Fort Henry to Island No. 10. After the surrender of Island No. 10, he was obliged to give up the command of the flotilla on account of a wound received at Fort Donelson. Regaining his health, he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, July 16, 1862, with the rank of rear-admiral on the active list. In the spring of 1863, he was chosen to succeed Admiral Dupont in command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, but he died in New York, on June 26, 1863, while on his way to report for duty.

FORD (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral John D. Ford, U. S. Navy. He was born in Maryland, and entered the navy during the Civil War as third assistant engineer, July 30, 1862. He served in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron and took part

in many notable engagements, being promoted successively to second and first assistant engineer in 1864 and 1868. He attained the grade of chief engineer in December, 1890. During the Spanish War he was fleet engineer on the *Baltimore* and took part in the Battle of Manila Bay, on May 1, 1898, being advanced in grade for eminent and conspicuous conduct in that action. As commander, he was attached to the Bureau of Steam Engineering in Washington. He became a rear-admiral on May 19, 1902. He died in Baltimore, Md., on April 8, 1918.

FOX (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable Gustavus V. Fox, who was Assistant Secretary of the Navy from 1861 to 1866. He was born in Saugus, Mass., on June 13, 1821, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1838. During the Mexican War he participated in the operations against the Mexican ports in the Gulf of Mexico. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1852, but resigned from the navy four years later. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was chosen by President Lincoln to lead the expedition for the relief of Fort Sumter, and upon his return from this service, he was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Navy, in which position, his knowledge of naval affairs and the cordial co-operation of Secretary Welles, enabled him to contribute largely to the success of the Union cause.

FRANKLIN (Cruiser). Named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, the eminent American philosopher and statesman. He was born in Boston, Mass., on January 17, 1706, and early evinced a fondness for books and

learning. In 1729, he became editor of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* and in 1732 he commenced the publication of *Poor Richard's Almanack*, which acquired a wide celebrity. In 1737, he was named postmaster of Philadelphia and in 1753 deputy postmaster for the British Colonies. About this time he became distinguished in the scientific world by his successful experiments in the nature of electricity. In 1752, he made the discovery of the identity of lightning with the electric fluid, by means of a kite. He was twice sent to England on missions in behalf of the Colonies, and both times succeeded in obtaining justice for his fellow countrymen. On the outbreak of the Revolution, he was elected a delegate to the Second Continental Congress, and was one of the committee of five chosen to prepare the Declaration of Independence. Towards the close of 1776, he was sent as ambassador to the Court of France, and to him is due the principal, if not the sole credit, for the Treaty of Alliance of 1778. On the conclusion of hostilities, he took an important part in the negotiations of peace with England. On his return to the United States he was elected President of Pennsylvania, 1785-87, and delegate to the Federal Convention of 1789. He died at Philadelphia, Pa., on April 17, 1790.

The three war vessels which have borne this name have been an armed schooner in service in 1775, a brig bought in 1805, and a 74-gun ship-of-the-line laid down in 1815 and borne on the Navy register until October, 1905.

FREDERICK (Cruiser). A city and county seat of Frederick County, Maryland. It was settled by Germans in 1733, and named in honor of Frederick Calvert, the son of Lord Baltimore. It was laid out as a town in 1745, and incorporated in 1817. During the Civil War it was occupied on different occasions by Union and Confederate troops and was made famous by Whittier's poem, "Barbara Fritchie."

FROLIC. This ship-name commemorates the capture of the British 18-gun brig *Frolic* by the sloop-of-war *Wasp*, 18, commanded by Master Commandant Jacob Jones, in one of the most brilliant single-ship actions of the War of 1812.

FULLER (Destroyer). Named in memory of Captain Edward C. Fuller, U. S. M. C. He was born in Virginia, September 4, 1893, and entered the Naval Academy as a midshipman in 1912. He was appointed to the Marine Corps in June, 1916, being commissioned second lieutenant. As captain he went to France with the Sixth Regiment of Marines, and was killed in action, at Belleau Wood, on June 12, 1918.

FULTON (Submarine Tender). Named in honor of Robert Fulton, the celebrated American engineer and inventor. He was born in Little Britain, Pa., in 1765. At an early age he showed a talent for drawing and portrait painting, but while on a visit to England in 1787, his mechanical genius impelled him to abandon the brush and palet, and follow the profession of civil engineer. In 1793, he engaged in a project to improve inland navigation, and about the same time he con-

ceived the idea of using steam as a motive power. He invented a submarine or plunging boat, called a torpedo, designed to be used in naval warfare, and in 1801 made experiments in the harbor of Brest, France. In 1806, he returned to New York, where in co-operation with Robert Livingston, he succeeded in perfecting the great discovery of steam navigation. In 1807, his first steamboat, the *Clermont*, was launched and soon made regular trips between New York and Albany. He died in New York, in February, 1815.

GALATEA (Converted Yacht). In Greek mythology, a sea nymph beloved by the Cyclops Polyphemus, who, in his jealous rage, destroyed her lover *Acis* with a rock torn from the mountain side.

This ship-name was introduced during the Civil War.

GALVESTON (Gunboat). A city and port of entry in the State of Texas. The harbor of Galveston seems to have been visited in 1782 by Spanish explorers, who named it in honor of Bernardo de Galvez, the governor of Louisiana. In the early days of the 19th Century, it was notorious as the rendezvous of a powerful band of buccaneers and pirates. The first settlement from the United States was made on the site of the present city in 1837, and the town was incorporated in 1839. During the Civil War, it was the scene of frequent encounters between the Union blockading vessels and the Confederate forces in the vicinity.

GAMBLE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Gamble, U. S. M. C. He entered the Marine Corps as a second lieutenant in

January, 1809, and during the war of 1812 commanded the Marine Guard of the frigate *Essex*. He commanded three of the *Essex's* prizes in the Pacific in 1813. During a fight with mutineers of his command, who took possession of one of the prize ships he was badly wounded; later he had to contend with an insurrection of the natives on Marquesas Island. With only four men on board one of the ships fit for duty, he put to sea and without a chart made his way to the Sandwich Islands in seventeen days, only to fall into the hands of British cruisers. On his return to the United States, he was promoted to captain. He was breveted lieutenant-colonel of marines on March 3, 1827. He died on September 11, 1836.

Lieutenant Peter Gamble, U. S. Navy, who shares with Colonel Gamble the honor of having a destroyer bear his name, was a midshipman, January 16, 1809, and a lieutenant, March 17, 1804. He was on duty at Providence, R. I., until October, 1813, when he was transferred to the squadron fitting out on Lake Champlain. He was killed in action, on September 11, 1814.

GENERAL ALAVA (Tender). This vessel, captured during the War with Spain, bears the name of Don Miguel Ricardo de Alava. Born in 1771, he entered the Spanish navy. During the War with France, he joined the army of the Independents, and was made a brigadier-general after the battle of Vittoria in 1813. He was prominent in the strife of factions which disturbed Spain during the first half of the Nineteenth Century, and was a firm partisan of Queen Isabella II.

GENESEE (Fleet Tug). One of the rivers of Pennsylvania. It rises in Potter County, from which it passes into Allegheny County, New York, and after flowing in a northerly direction empties into Lake Ontario, about seven miles north of Rochester.

The first vessel to bear this name was a steam gunboat in service during the Civil War. It was revived in 1917 and given to a mine sweeper purchased in that year.

GEORGE E. BADGER (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable George E. Badger, who was Secretary of the Navy in 1841, during President William H. Harrison's administration.

GEORGIA (Battleship). The most southern of the original thirteen states, named in honor of King George II. of Great Britain. It was the last of the English colonies to be established on the American continent, being founded by James Oglethorpe in 1733. In colonial times it was "the most flourishing colony on the continent," and to this day it has been known as the chief cotton-producing and the most important manufacturing state of the South.

GERMANTOWN. This ship-name was introduced in 1846, and commemorates the battle fought at Germantown, Pa., on October 4, 1777, between General Washington's troops and the British under Sir William Howe.

GILLIS (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore John P. Gillis, U. S. Navy, and Rear-Admiral James H. Gillis, U. S. Navy. Commodore Gillis was born

in Wilmington, Del., on September 6, 1803, and entered the service as a midshipman in 1825. He cruised on various stations, and during the Mexican War, served with distinction at the capture of Tuxpan, and in the operations against Alvarado. In 1853, he accompanied Commodore Perry on his expedition to Japan. During the Civil War he commanded the *Monticello* at the capture of the Confederate forts at Hatteras Inlet, and the *Seminole* in the operations against Port Royal, S. C. Later he was transferred to the Gulf coast, where he commanded the *Ossipee* off Mobile Bay. He attained the rank of commodore on September 28, 1866. He died in Wilmington, Del., February 25, 1873.

Rear-Admiral James H. Gillis was born at Ridgway, Pa., on May 14, 1831, and entered the Naval Academy in the fall of 1848. While attached to the store-ship *Supply* on the Brazil Station, he rescued the crew of a foundered vessel during a terrific pampero in the harbor of Montevideo, and for this received the thanks of the Argentine Government and a valuable medal. During the Civil War, he cruised in the frigate *St. Lawrence*, and served on the Atlantic blockade. He commanded the *Elk* on the West Gulf Station in 1864, after which he was placed in charge of the monitor *Milwaukee*. After the war, he went to the Pacific Station, where he rendered eminent services at the time of the tidal wave in the harbor of Arica. He died at Melbourne Beach, Fla., on December 6, 1890.

GILMER (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable Thomas W. Gilmer, who was appointed Secre-

tary of the Navy by President Tyler in 1844. He was killed by the explosion of a gun on board the steamer *Princeton* on February 28, 1844.

GLOUCESTER (Converted Yacht). A city and port of entry of Essex County, Massachusetts, beautifully situated on the south side of the peninsula of Cape Ann. It was occupied as a fishing station as early as 1624, being the first settlement made on the north shore of Massachusetts Bay. On the outbreak of the Revolution, the Gloucester fisheries occupied about 600 men, but the war destroyed the fisheries which steadily declined until 1840. After the Civil War they revived under the influence of new methods and the discovery of better grounds until today Gloucester has a greater amount of tonnage employed in the domestic fisheries than any other town in the United States.

GOFF (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable Nathan Goff, who was Secretary of the Navy in 1881, during part of President Hayes' administration.

GOLDSBOROUGH (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Louis M. Goldsborough, U. S. Navy. He was born in Washington, D. C., on February 18, 1805, and entered the navy as a midshipman when less than eight years of age. In 1825 he obtained permission to visit France to pursue his studies in languages and mathematics, after which he served in the brig *Porpoise*, in the Mediterranean. Upon his return home he brought to the notice of the Navy Department the defectiveness of the various implements of navigation furnished to the naval vessels, and urged as a remedy

the establishment of a depot of charts and instruments. This suggestion was the precursor of the present Naval Observatory. He was promoted to commander in 1841, and during the Mexican War, he served as executive officer of the *Ohio*, 74. This was followed by special service in the Oregon Territory as senior naval officer of a commission to examine possible sites for fortifications, lighthouses and dock-yards. He was appointed to the command of the Naval Academy in 1853. Six years later he went to the Brazil squadron as captain of the *Congress*, returning north on the outbreak of the Civil War, when he was given rank of flag-officer and ordered to command the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, September 18, 1861. In February, 1862, he won a brilliant and decisive victory over the Confederates at Roanoke Island, N. C., for which he received the thanks of Congress. In the following year, he was promoted to rear-admiral. After the war, he commanded the European Squadron from 1865 to 1867, when he was ordered to Washington on special duty in the Navy Department. He died in Washington, D. C., February 20, 1877.

GRAHAM (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable William A. Graham, who was Secretary of the Navy during part of the administration of President Filmore, 1850-1852.

GRAMPUS (District Tender). Three vessels appear in the Navy Register under this name: a 12-gun schooner built in 1821, a side-wheel steamer purchased during the Civil War, and a submarine torpedo-boat, which was renamed the A-3 in 1911.

GREENE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commander Samuel Dana Greene, U. S. Navy. He was born in Maryland, and was appointed to the Naval Academy on September 21, 1855. His earliest days at sea were with the East India Squadron. He was commissioned as lieutenant on August 31, 1861, and in the following year, he volunteered for duty on board the ironclad *Monitor*, in which he served as executive officer during her famous encounter with the Confederate ironclad ram *Merrimack*, March 9, 1862. In the following year, he was attached to the *Florida* and later he was assigned to special service on shore. He was promoted lieutenant-commander in 1865 and to commander several years later. He died at Portsmouth, N. H., on December 11, 1884.

GREER (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral James A. Greer, U. S. Navy. He was born in Ohio, and entered the navy as a midshipman on January 10, 1848. As lieutenant he took part in the Paraguay expedition of 1858, after which he made a cruise in the *San Jacinto* on the west coast of Africa. Returning to the United States on the outbreak of the Civil War, he was present at the Trent Affair, November 7, 1861. In the following year, he was promoted to lieutenant-commander and ordered to the *St. Louis*. In 1863, he commanded the ironclad *Benton*, and a division of Admiral Porter's squadron on the Mississippi, and participated in the battles of Vicksburg and Grand Gulf, and in the Red River campaign in 1864. After the war he was named commander and given various commands. In 1873, he commanded the *Tigress* during the Polaris Relief Expedition. From 1887 to 1889

he was commander-in-chief of the European Squadron. He attained the rank of rear-admiral on April 3, 1892, and was placed on the retired list three years later. He died in Washington, D. C., on January 17, 1904.

GREGORY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Francis H. Gregory, U. S. Navy. He was born in Norwalk, Conn., on October 9, 1789, and after serving in the merchant service, received an appointment as midshipman on January 16, 1809. While on service with Commodore Chauncey's squadron on Lake Ontario, he was captured by the British in August, 1814, and sent to England, where he was confined for eighteen months. From 1821 to 1823, he commanded the schooner *Grampus* in the West Indies, capturing the notorious pirate brig *Panchita* near St. Croix. During the Mexican War he commanded the frigate *Raritan* in the operation against Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports, after which he made a cruise on the African Station. During the Civil War he superintended the construction of ironclads for the navy. He died at Brooklyn, N. Y., on October 4, 1866.

GREYHOUND. This ship-name came into use in 1822.

GRIDLEY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain Charles V. Gridley, U. S. Navy. He was born in Indiana, and entered the Naval Academy from Michigan, September 26, 1860. On graduation he was commissioned ensign, October 1, 1863, and attached to the steam sloop *Oneida*, in which he participated in the battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864. He received his lieutenant's commission in 1867, and was named

a lieutenant-commander in the following year. In the Spanish War he commanded Commodore Dewey's flagship, the *Olympia*, in the Battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898. He was in ill health before hostilities began and only his zeal and devotion to duty saved him from being invalided home. He was ordered home on May 27, 1898, but died during the passage to the United States, June 5, 1898.

GUERRIERE. This ship-name commemorates the capture of the British 38-gun frigate *Guerriere* by the *Constitution*, 44, Captain Isaac Hull, on August 19, 1812.

GULFPORT (Navy Cargo Vessel). A town in Harrison County, Mississippi, situated about thirteen miles southwest of Biloxi. It is known for its canning industries, lumber mills and extensive truckings interests.

GWIN (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant-Commander William Gwin, U. S. Navy. He was born in Indiana, and entered the navy as a midshipman in April, 1847. He made his first cruise in the frigate *Brandywine* on the Brazil Station, and on his return home he spent several months at the Naval Academy, after which he was ordered back to the south Atlantic. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was attached to the gunboat *Cambridge*. In 1861 he was transferred to the Mississippi Squadron, where he rendered invaluable services in command of the gunboat *Tyler*, his timely co-operation with General Grant's army at the battle of Shiloh being especially commended. On July 16, 1862, he was named lieutenant-commander and placed in command of the iron-clad *Benton*. In the engagement with the Confederate

batteries at Drumgold's Bluff, December 27, 1862, he left the armored pilot-house in his anxiety to see how effective was the fire of his guns, saying, with noble rashness, that the captain's place was on his quarter-deck, and while thus exposed he received a mortal wound, which caused his death, on January 3, 1863.

HALE (Destroyer). Named in memory of the Honorable Eugene Hale, member of the United States Senate from 1881 to 1911. He was greatly interested in naval affairs and served for a number of years on the Senate Naval Committee, being for a time chairman of that committee. He died in Washington, D. C., on October 28, 1918.

HAMILTON (Destroyer). Named in memory of Lieutenant Archibald Hamilton, U. S. Navy. He entered the navy as a midshipman in May, 1809, and was commissioned a lieutenant in 1813. He was commended for gallantry in the action between the *United States* and the *Macedonian*, October 25, 1812, and had the honor of bearing the colors of the captured frigate to Washington, where his father was Secretary of the Navy. He was killed, January 15, 1815, on board of the *President* in the engagement between that frigate and the British squadron off New York harbor.

HANCOCK (Transport). Named in honor of Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army. He was born in Pennsylvania on February 14, 1824, and entered the Military Academy at West Point, graduating in 1844. He took part in General Scott's campaign in Mexico and was breveted first lieutenant for

gallant and meritorious conduct. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers and assigned to command a brigade in the Army of the Potomac. His handling of his troops at the Battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, was so brilliant that General McClellan reported "Hancock was superb," an epithet always afterward applied to him. After the Battle of Antietam he was made a major-general. He was wounded at Gettysburg, but continued in command until after the repulse of the Confederate attack. In the spring of 1864, he commanded the second corps of General Grant's army. He was promoted to major-general in July, 1866. He died in 1886.

The transport *Hancock* now in service was transferred from the army in November, 1902.

HANNIBAL (Survey Ship). Named for the great Carthaginian general and patriot. He was born in 249 B. C., and was brought up by his father in undying hatred of Rome, whose downfall he almost caused during the Second Punic War. He led an army from the Carthaginian Colony in Spain across the Alps, and overran the whole of Italy, defeating every army to oppose him, and maintained himself there for fifteen years, without any support from home. In 203 B. C., he returned to Africa, as Carthage was threatened with invasion. He was defeated at the Battle of Zama, 202 B. C., and soon after forced to go into exile, where, pursued by the relentless hatred of Rome, he was at length driven to end his life by taking poison, 183 B. C.

HARADEN (Destroyer). Named for Captain Jonathan Haraden of the Revolutionary Navy. He was born in Gloucester, Mass., in 1745, and went to sea at an early age. On the outbreak of the Revolution, he was appointed a lieutenant in the privateer *Tyrannicide* and took part in all the actions which filled the log-book of that daring little vessel. In 1780, he was placed in command of the Massachusetts armed ship *General Pickering*, in which he continued his brilliant career, and fought one of the most gallant actions of the War of Independence, when he beat off the British 42-gun privateer *Achilles* in the Bay of Biscay, on June 4, 1780, and recovered a prize which the latter had previously taken. On his return home, he fell in with three armed ships off Sandy Hook, and by skillful manoeuvring he managed to capture all three. He died at Salem, Mass., in 1803.

HARDING (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain Seth Harding, U. S. Navy. On the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, he was placed in command of the Connecticut States armed brig *Defence* and made a number of important captures. His brilliant action with two British armed transports in Nantasket Roads, was rewarded with a captain's commission in the Continental Navy, September 23, 1778, and the command of the 32-gun frigate *Confederacy*, in which he made a number of successful cruises in the West Indies until captured by a superior force, on April 15, 1781.

HART (Light Mine Layer). Named in honor of Lieutenant-Commander John E. Hart, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York and entered the navy as

a midshipman in 1841. He was commissioned as lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862. During the Civil War he served in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and distinguished himself in a number of engagements on that station. He died of fever contracted on duty in the Mississippi River while in command of the *Albatross*, June 11, 1863.

Midshipman Ezekiel B. Hart, U. S. Navy, who shares with Commander Hart the honor of having a destroyer bear his name, served as a midshipman in the War of 1812. He was killed in action, August 26, 1814, while attached to the squadron operating on the Great Lakes.

HARTFORD (Steam Sloop-of-War). The capital city of the State of Connecticut and the county seat of Hartford County, situated on the west bank of the Connecticut River. It was first settled by the Dutch in 1633, who were joined in 1635 by emigrants from Massachusetts, when its present name was adopted from Hertford, England, the birthplace of one of the English settlers. After the union of the colonies of New Haven and Connecticut in 1662 Hartford became the capital of the colony. It was chartered in 1784 and received a second charter in 1850.

HATFIELD (Destroyer). Named for Midshipman John Hatfield, U. S. Navy. He received a warrant as midshipman on the outbreak of the War of 1812, and was ordered to join Commodore Chauncey's squadron on Lake Ontario. He was killed during the attack on York, Canada, on April 27, 1813.

HAZELWOOD (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore John Hazlewood, of the Revolutionary Navy. He commanded the river defences of the city of Philadelphia, and in the fall of 1777 he was named commander-in-chief of the combined Continental and state fleets which engaged Admiral Howe's fleet in the Delaware River. Congress voted him a handsome sword in recognition of his services. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 1, 1800.

HECTOR. In Homer's "Iliad," one of the sons of Priam, husband of Andromache, and the bravest of the Trojan warriors. He slew many of the Greeks, and eventually Patrocles, Achilles' friend. Achilles, seeking vengeance chased Hector three times around the walls of Troy, and with the aid of Athena, slew him and dragged his body at the tail of his chariot to the Greek camp.

HELENA (Gunboat). A city and county seat of Lewis and Clark County, Montana, and the capital of the state. It was established as a placer mining camp in 1864 upon the discovery of gold in Last Chance Gulch. The town was laid out in the same year, and after the organization of Montana Territory, it was designated as the capital. It was chartered as a city in 1881.

HENDERSON (Transport). Named in honor of Colonel Archibald Henderson, U. S. M. C. He was a native of Virginia, and entered the Marine Corps in June, 1806, as second lieutenant, being promoted to captain five years later. During the War of 1812 he commanded the Marine Guard of the frigate *Constitution* during her cruise under Captain Stewart, and

participated in the action with the *Cyane* and *Levant*, February 20, 1815, being especially commended for his conduct on that occasion. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Marine Corps on October 27, 1820, and colonel commandant on July 1, 1834, being the first marine officer to attain that rank. During the Indian hostilities in Georgia, in 1836, he commanded the first battalion of marines during the campaign against the Creek Indians. He died in Washington, D. C., on January 6, 1859.

HENLEY (Destroyer). Named in memory of Captain Robert Henley, U. S. Navy. He entered the navy as a midshipman on April 8, 1799, and served throughout the War with France, being commissioned a lieutenant in 1807. In the summer of 1813, he commanded a division of gunboats manned from the crew of the *Constellation* in the boat attacks on the British frigate lying in Hampton Roads, Va. As master of the brig *Eagle*, he led Commodore Macdonough's squadron into action at the Battle of Lake Champlain, September 11, 1814, receiving for his gallantry on that occasion a vote of thanks and a gold medal from Congress. He was promoted to captain in 1825, and died on October 7, 1828.

HENSHAW (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable David Henshaw, who was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Tyler in 1843.

HERBERT (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable Hilary A. Herbert, who was Secretary of the Navy during the second administration of President Cleveland, 1893-1897.

HERCULES (Tug). In Greek mythology, son of Zeus, celebrated for his strength and especially for achieving the twelve great tasks imposed by Eurystheus as a result of the hatred of the goddess Hera for Hercules. He was deified after his death, and admitted to Olympus. The worship of Hercules was very ancient in Rome, where he became the god of strength and riches.

HERNDON (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commander William L. Herndon, U. S. Navy. He was born in Fredericksburg, Va., on October 23, 1813, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1828. He served during the Mexican War, after which he was attached to the Naval Observatory in Washington. In 1851-52, he explored the Amazon River, publishing a narrative of his voyage on his return home. He lost his life at sea, on Sept. 12, 1857, when the steamer which he commanded foundered in a gale off Cape Hatteras.

HEYWOOD (Transport). Named in honor of Major-General Charles Heywood, U. S. M. C. He was a native of Maine, and entered the Marine Corps as a second lieutenant on April 5, 1858, being promoted to captain in 1861. During the Civil War he was twice honored by brevet titles for distinguished service. In August, 1864, he was promoted to brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct at the Battle of Mobile Bay. He was named colonel commandant of the Marine Corps on January 30, 1891; and promoted to brigadier-general in 1899. He attained the rank of major-general commandant on July 2, 1902. He died in Washington, D. C., on February 26, 1915.

HOGAN (Destroyer). Named for Daniel Hogan, ordinary seaman, U. S. Navy. He enlisted in the navy on the outbreak of the War of 1812, and after serving in the schooner *Revenge*, he won distinction on board the *Constitution*. During the action with the British frigate, *Guerriere*, August 19, 1812, the *Constitution's* flag was shot away from the main topgallant masthead. Hogan climbed the rigging and lashed the colors to the masthead. For this act, he was pensioned, but he remained in the *Constitution*, and was later wounded in her action with the *Java*. He died in New York on September 1, 1818.

HOLLAND (Submarine Tender). Named in honor of John P. Holland, the American submarine inventor. He was born in Ireland in 1842, and some years after his emigration to America offered his plans for a submarine to the Navy Department. He received his first contract in 1893, and some years later built a second submarine which was borne on the navy list as the *Holland*. He died August 12, 1914.

HOPEWELL (Destroyer). Named for Midshipman Pollard Hopewell, U. S. Navy. He entered the navy as a midshipman in June, 1812, and served on board the frigate *Chesapeake* under Captain Lawrence. He was killed in the action with the *Shannon*, June 1, 1813.

HOPKINS (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Esek Hopkins, U. S. Navy. He was born in Scituate, R. I., on April 26, 1718, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the Continental Navy on the outbreak of the Revolutionary War; being the first officer to hold that title. He commanded the naval

expedition against the Island of New Providence in the winter of 1776. He was dismissed by Congress on January 2, 1777. He died in Providence, R. I., on February 26, 1802.

HORNET. This is one of the most popular ship-names of the navy. It was introduced during the Revolutionary War, since when it has been borne by six different vessels: a 10-gun sloop purchased in 1775, a light gun-vessel acquired in 1805; a sloop-of-war built in 1805; a schooner bought in 1813; a sidewheel steamer captured from the Confederates in 1864; and a converted yacht borne on the Navy register from 1898 to 1910.

HOUSATONIC. One of the rivers of New England. It rises in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and flows southwards for 150 miles into Connecticut, before entering Long Island Sound a little east of Bridgeport. This ship-name was introduced in 1861. Since then two other naval vessels have borne this name.

HOUSTON (Navy Cargo Ship). A city and county seat of Harris County, Texas, situated at the head of deep-sea navigation on Buffalo Bayou. It was founded in 1836 and named in honor of General Sam Houston, whose victories over the Mexicans won Texan independence in that year.

HOVEY (Destroyer). Named in memory of Ensign Charles Emerson Hovey, U. S. Navy. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from New Hampshire in May, 1903, and received his commission as ensign on June 7, 1907. He died in the Philippines on September 24, 1911, from wounds received in an engagement at Lapurap in Basilan Island, P. I.

HOWARD (Destroyer). Named in honor of Acting Ensign Charles W. Howard, U. S. N. He volunteered for service in the navy during the Civil War, being appointed mate in October, 1862. As acting ensign he served on board the *New Ironsides* and was in charge of the deck when that ship was attacked by the Confederate torpedo boat *David* in Charleston Harbor, S. C., on the night of October 5, 1863. Mounting the rail, he ordered the sentries to fire on the approaching enemy, and while thus exposed he received a mortal wound. He died five days later and was honored by being appointed acting master after his death "for gallant conduct in face of the enemy."

HUDSON. The first ship to bear this name was a sailing frigate of 44 guns purchased from the Greek Government in 1826. The second was a revenue cutter transferred to the navy during the Spanish War.

HULBERT. Named in memory of First Lieutenant Henry L. Hulbert, U. S. M. C. He was born in England in 1867 and served for over twenty years in the Marine Corps previous to his appointment as a marine gunner in March, 1917. He held the Congressional Medal of Honor for bravery and distinguished service in Samoa in 1898, and received the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism at Chateau Thierry, France, June 6, 1918. He was killed in action near Mont Blanc, on October 5, 1918.

HULL (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy. He was born in Derby, Conn., on March 9, 1775, and entered the merchant service at the age of 12. He was commissioned a lieutenant

in the navy in 1798, and served in the *Constitution* during the War with France. In the following year, he commanded the prize sloop *Sally*, and won distinction in cutting out the privateer *Sandwich*. In the Tripolitan War, he commanded the *Enterprise* and the *Argus* in the Mediterranean, being promoted to master commandant in April, 1804. On his return home he was named captain, 1806. On the outbreak of the War of 1812 he was in command of the *Constitution*, in which he was chased by a British squadron, July 17-20, 1812, escaping by the most consummate skill and seamanship. On August 19, 1812, he captured the British 38-gun frigate *Guerriere*, receiving for this victory a gold medal from Congress. From 1815 to 1817 he was a naval commissioner. Later, as commodore, he commanded the Pacific Squadron, 1824-27, and the Mediterranean Squadron, 1842-1843. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., on February 13, 1843.

HUMPHREYS (Destroyer). Named in honor of Joshua Humphreys, the celebrated Philadelphia shipbuilder, who designed and supervised the construction of the first fleet of frigates built for the United States Navy in 1794. He was the first naval constructor of the navy, and remained in the service until the conclusion of the War with France, October 26, 1801.

HUNT (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable William H. Hunt, who was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Garfield in 1881. It was during his brief term of office that the plans for the "new navy" were prepared and the way paved for the Congressional naval appropriation acts of 1882 and 1883.

HUNTINGTON (Cruiser). A city and county seat of Cabell County, West Virginia, situated on the south bank of the Ohio River. Its settlement dates from 1871, when it became the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, in honor of whose President, Collis P. Huntington, it was named.

HURON (Cruiser). An important manufacturing and shipping center and the capital city of the State of South Dakota. It is named after one of the Indian tribes which formerly inhabited this region.

IDAHO (Battleship). One of the northwestern states of the Union. The first recorded exploration of this region was made by Lewis and Clark, who followed the Snake River to its junction with the Columbia in 1805. Five years later Fort Henry was established by the Missouri Fur Company, but no permanent settlement was made until 1860. At first it formed part of the Territory of Oregon, but in 1863 it was organized as a separate territory and admitted as a state in 1890. Idaho derives its name from an Indian word, meaning "Gem of the Mountains," which is appropriate to that highland state.

This name was introduced in 1864, since when it has been borne by two battleships of the navy.

ILLINOIS (Battleship). One of the north-central states of the United States. It formed part of the old Ohio land, where the French-Canadians settled about the close of the 17th Century, who named it after the Illiniwek, a confederacy of Algonquin tribes inhabiting that region. By the Treaty of Paris, 1763, the French claims to the country were ceded to the English, who

exploited it as a center of Indian reprisals against the American colonies. This led to various expeditions against the British posts in the Illinois country in 1778, the success of which secured the lands west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio to the United States on the conclusion of the Revolutionary War. In 1800, the Illinois country was included in the Territory of Indiana, until 1809, when it was formed into a separate territory. It was admitted as a state in 1818.

The battleship *Illinois* is the fourth ship of the navy to bear this state name.

INDEPENDENCE. Only two vessels have been known by this name; a small 10-gun sloop in service during the Revolutionary War, and a 74-gun ship-of-the-line built in 1814 and borne on the Navy register until 1914.

INDIANA (Battleship). A north central state of the United States, so called on account of the purchase and subsequent settlement by various Indian tribes of large tracts within its present boundaries. The first American settlement was made at Clarksville in 1784, and was followed by many years of ceaseless Indian conflicts. In 1787 it formed part of the "Territory Northwest of the Ohio," until 1809, when Indiana was reduced to its present limits. It was admitted as a state in 1816.

INGRAHAM (Light Mine Layer). Named in honor of Captain Duncan N. Ingraham, U. S. Navy. He was born in Charleston, S. C., on December 6, 1802, and entered the navy as a midshipman on the outbreak of the War of 1812. He was commissioned a lieutenant

ant in 1818, and promoted to commander on September 8, 1841. While in command of the sloop, *St. Louis*, in the Mediterranean, he provoked a diplomatic incident by his seizure of Martin Kostza, an American citizen, from the Austrian brig-of-war, *Hussar*, at Smyrna, on July 2, 1853, but Congress, by a joint resolution approved his conduct and voted him a gold medal for his conduct on that occasion. In March, 1856, he was chosen chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, which position he resigned on the outbreak of the Civil War. He died in Charleston, S. C., on June 10, 1863.

INGRAM (Destroyer). Named in memory of Osmond K. Ingram, gunner's mate, first class, U. S. Navy, who sacrificed his life to save the destroyer *Cassin*, when the latter was struck by a torpedo on October 15, 1917, off the coast of Ireland, being killed while attempting to throw overboard the depth charges which, if exploded, would have wrecked the vessel.

INSURGENTE. The first ship to bear this name was the French frigate *Insurgente*, 40, which was captured by the *Constellation*, 38, in the West Indies on February 9, 1799.

INTREPID (Training Ship). This ship-name has been perpetuated to commemorate the heroic career of the ketch *Intrepid*, which, captured from the Tripolitans in 1803, served Lieutenant Decatur in his brilliant expedition to destroy the *Philadelphia* on the night of February 9, 1804, and Lieutenant Somers in his perilous and fatal enterprise in the harbor of Tripoli, September 4, 1804.

IONA (Tug). An island in the Hudson River, amid the Highlands of New York, on which is situated a naval ammunition depot.

IOWA (Battleship). One of the north central states of the Union. It was first visited by French-Canadian settlers under Dubuque, who named it after a tribe of Siouan Indians (Ah-hee-oo-bas, meaning "sleepy ones") dwelling in that part of the country. It formed part of the Missouri Territory sold by France to the United States in 1803. It was admitted into the Union as a state in 1846.

IRIS. In Greek mythology, the goddess of the rainbow. This ship-name first appeared on the Navy register in 1847, since when it has been assigned to four other vessels.

IROQUOIS (Fleet Tug). One of the tribes forming the powerful and warlike confederacy known as the Five Nations, which figured prominently in the Colonial Wars and in the Revolution. After the peace of 1783, the greater part of them removed to Canada, although some remained and settled in New York and Wisconsin.

ISHERWOOD (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Benjamin F. Isherwood, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York City on October 6, 1822, and received an appointment as first assistant engineer in the navy on May 23, 1844. During the Mexican War, he served on board the steamer *Princeton*. He was promoted to chief engineer on October 31, 1848, and ordered to duty in the Navy Department, where he became a dominant factor, not only in his own specialty

of steam engineering, but in many other details of naval administration. He was appointed engineer-in-chief of the navy on March 26, 1861, a post which he held throughout the Civil War. He was placed on the retired list in 1884. He died in New York City on June 19, 1915.

ISRAEL (Light Mine Layer). Named in honor of Midshipman Joseph Israel, U. S. Navy. He entered the navy at the close of the War with France, receiving his midshipman's warrant on January 15, 1801. During the war with the Barbary Powers, he served in Commodore Preble's flagship, the *Constitution*. He lost his life on September 4, 1804, in the explosion of the ketch *Intrepid* in the harbor of Tripoli. A monument to the memory of Israel and his fellow officers stands in the grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

J. FRED TALBOTT (Destroyer). Named in memory of Representative J. Fred Talbott, of Maryland, who, during most of his quarter century of service in Congress, was a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and a loyal friend of the navy.

JACOB JONES (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Jacob Jones, U. S. Navy. He was born in Delaware, and entered the navy as a midshipman on April 10, 1799, serving in the frigate *United States* throughout the War with France. In 1803, he went to the Mediterranean with Captain Bainbridge as second lieutenant of the *Philadelphia*, and was taken prisoner by the Tripolitans when the frigate was captured on October 31, 1803. After his liberation, he was promoted to master commandant and placed in command

of the sloop-of-war *Wasp*. On the outbreak of the War of 1812 he sailed for the West Indies, and on October 18, 1812, fell in with the British 18-gun brig *Frolic* which struck her colors after a gallant resistance, but a few hours later, both vessels were taken by a British 74-gun ship and carried to Bermuda. After his exchange, he was promoted to captain, March 3, 1813, and given command of the frigate *Macedonian*, but was unable to get to sea again during the remainder of the war on account of the presence of a British blockading squadron. In 1815, he went to the Mediterranean with Commodore Decatur's squadron and took part in the naval campaign against the Algerine pirates. In 1824, he became a member of the Board of Navy Commissioners, after which he commanded the Pacific Squadron from 1827 to 1829. On his return home he was named commandant of the Baltimore Naval Station, and in 1847, governor of the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., on August 3, 1850.

JAMES K. PAULDING (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable James K. Paulding, who was Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President Van Buren, 1838-1841.

JAMESTOWN. A former village in what is now James City County, Va., situated on Jamestown Island, in the James River. It was here that the first permanent settlement in America was founded on May 13, 1607, and that representative government was inaugurated on the American Continent in 1619.

This name was assigned to a sloop-of-war built in 1844 and carried on the Navy register until 1912.

JARVIS (Destroyer). Named in honor of Midshipman James C. Jarvis, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York, and entered the navy as a midshipman on March 23, 1799. During the War with France, he served with Commodore Truxtun in the *Constellation*. He was killed in action, February 1, 1800, while in command of the main-top "gloriously preferring certain death to an abandonment of his post." His conduct was the object of a special resolution of Congress, which praised his gallantry and regretted "the loss of so promising an officer."

JASON (Fuel Ship). In Greek mythology, the son of the King of Jolcus. He led a band of heroes in the miraculous ship *Argo* to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece of the ram which had carried Phrixus hither. By the assistance of Medea, the daughter of the King of Colchis, the fleece was obtained after many adventures.

This ship-name dates from the Civil War.

JAVA. This ship-name commemorates the capture of the British frigate *Java*, 38, by the *Constitution*, 44, commanded by Captain William Bainbridge, on December 29, 1812.

JENKINS (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. Navy. He was born in Virginia and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1828. He made his first cruise in the West Indies, after which he spent eight years with the coast survey. During the Mexican War he was executive officer of the sloop *Germantown* in the Gulf of Mexico, being

later ordered to command the storeship *Relief*, 1847-48. During the decade which followed the signing of peace, he was attached to the coast survey and light-house board, 1848-58. As captain, he commanded the steam sloop *Wabash* on the outbreak of the Civil War, later being chosen by Admiral Farragut as his fleet captain, in which capacity he participated in the battles of Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, and Warrenton, in 1863. He was then transferred to the command of the division blockading Mobile Bay until August 5, 1864, when he took part in the Bay fight with Admiral Farragut, receiving the commendations of his superior for his "ability, zeal and fidelity." After the war he was named commodore and chief of the Bureau of Navigation, a position which he held until 1869. He attained the rank of rear-admiral in 1870. He died on August 9, 1893.

JOHN D. EDWARDS (Destroyer). Named in memory of Lieutenant John D. Edwards, U. S. Navy. He was born in Virginia, on August 2, 1885, and enlisted in the navy in 1908. After eight years' service as an enlisted man he received a commission as ensign, July 30, 1914. He lost his life when the destroyer *Shaw* was rammed by the British troop-ship *Aquitania* off the coast of England, October 9, 1918.

JOHN FRANCIS BURNES (Destroyer). Named in memory of Captain John Francis Burnes, U. S. M. C. He was born in New York on July 12, 1883, and enlisted in the Marine Corps, holding the rank of marine gunner in March, 1917. On June 3, 1917, he was promoted to the temporary rank of captain, and went

to France with the Sixth Regiment of Marines. He died of wounds received in the attack on Belleau Wood, France, June 12, 1918.

JONES. See *Paul Jones*.

JOUETT (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral James E. Jouett, U. S. Navy. He was born in Kentucky, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1841. He made his first cruise with Commodore Perry on the coast of Africa, and on this service engaged in several expeditions against the natives in the Bight of Benin. During the War with Mexico, he was attached to the sloop *John Adams*. In 1846 he commanded a company of riflemen for the relief and support of General Taylor's column. As lieutenant, he served as executive officer of the *M. V. Chapin* during the Paraguay Expedition in 1858, after which he was engaged in the suppression of the slave trade off the coast of Cuba. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was ordered to the frigate *Santee* in the Gulf of Mexico. On November 7, 1861, he commanded a boat expedition in the harbor of Galveston for the capture of the privateer *Royal Yacht*, and, for this exploit he was commended by the Navy Department and given command of the gunboat *Montgomery*. Later he was transferred to the *Metacomet*, in which he participated in the Battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864, his conduct on this occasion eliciting the warmest commendations of Admiral Farragut. He was promoted to commander in July, 1866, and eight years later made a captain. As rear-admiral he commanded the North Atlantic Station in 1886, after which he was appointed president of the

Board of Inspection and Survey. He was retired in 1890, and died at Sandy Springs, Md., on September 30, 1902.

JUNIATA. A river of Pennsylvania. It rises in the Raystown Branch in Somerset and Bedford Counties, and after flowing in an easterly direction for 140 miles, empties into the Susquehanna River.

JUPITER. In Roman mythology, the supreme god and lord of heaven and earth. His weapon was the thunderbolt. The Romans later identified him with Zeus, the chief deity of the Greeks.

KALK (Destroyer). Named in memory of Lieutenant Stanton F. Kalk, U. S. Navy. He was born in Alabama on October 14, 1894, and entered the Naval Academy in June, 1912. He was commissioned as ensign on June 3, 1916, and promoted to lieutenant on the outbreak of the World War. He died from exposure following the torpedoing of the destroyer *Jacob Jones*, off the Scilly Islands, on December 6, 1917, by a German submarine.

KANAWHA (Oiler). Named after the Great Kanawha River, which rises in the Blue Ridge Mountains in North Carolina, and after flowing in a north-easterly direction for 450 miles across the states of Virginia and West Virginia, joins the Ohio River at Point Pleasant, W. Va.

The fuel ship *Kanawha* now in service is the third naval vessel to bear this name since the Civil War.

KANE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Surgeon Elisha Kent Kane, U. S. Navy. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on February 3, 1820, and received an appointment as assistant-surgeon in the navy on July 21, 1843, making his first cruise in the *Brandywine* to the East Indies with the Cushing Embassy to China. After the Mexican War, he accompanied the First Grinnell Expedition to the polar regions in 1850. Three years later, he was chosen to lead the Second Grinnell Expedition to the Arctic Seas in search of Sir John Franklin. His published work of his discoveries and explorations remain authoritative to this day and received the gold medal of the Royal Geographic Society with honorable mention and the Queen's Medal for Arctic explorers. His health, always wretched, failed steadily after his return to New York in 1855. He died at Havanna, Cuba on February 16, 1857.

KANSAS (Battleship). The central commonwealth of the United States, situated between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. It was first visited by Europeans in 1541, when Francisco de Coronado led his followers from New Mexico across the buffalo plains in search of the wealth of "Quivira." From 1719 to 1725 it was occupied by the French. During the great movement of western exploration and migration after the War of 1812, it became the favorite route of the army of emigrants crossing the continent in "prairie schooners" on their way to the Golden West. It was admitted into the Union in 1861, bearing the name of the Kanza Indians or "People of the South Wind." This ship-name came into use during the Civil War.

KATAHDIN. A mountain of Piscataquis County, in the State of Maine. It is the most elevated land in the state, being 5,200 feet in height.

Two naval vessels have been known by this name: a screw gunboat built during the Civil War, and an armored ram laid down in 1889.

KEARSARGE (Battleship). A mountain in New Hampshire. The Indian name of the mountain is Cow-rissewaschook and the present appellation is derived either from "Keesuck" an Indian word meaning "heaven" or from the contraction to "Ki Aarge" of the name of one Hezekiah Sargent, who lived in the neighborhood. This name perpetuates that of the famous Union cruiser which sank the *Alabama* off Cherbourg, France, on June 19, 1864.

KENNEDY (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable John P. Kennedy, who was Secretary of the Navy during the latter part of President Fillmore's administration, 1852-53.

KENNISON (Destroyer). Named in honor of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William W. Kennison, U. S. Navy. He volunteered for service on the outbreak of the Civil War, and was given an appointment as mate, August 28, 1861. Promoted to acting master, in February, 1862, he served on board the *Cumberland* and took part in the action with the Confederate ironclad *Merrimac*, being made an acting volunteer lieutenant on March 26, 1862, for his gallant conduct during that engagement. In 1863, he commanded the schooner *Samuel Rotan* on the blockade. He was mustered out of the service on November 16, 1868.

KENTUCKY (Battleship). One of the south-central states of the United States. Originally part of Virginia, it became a separate territory after the Revolution, and was admitted as a state in 1792. Its name is derived from an Indian expression meaning "the dark and bloody ground" and having reference to the constant conflicts which occurred in this region during Colonial times. This ship-name dates from the Civil War.

KEWAYDIN (Fleet Tug). Three ships of the navy have thus far borne this name: a screw sloop built in 1863, an ironclad monitor laid down in 1862, and a steam tug now in service.

KIDDER (Destroyer). Named in memory of First Lieutenant Hugh P. Kidder, U. S. M. C. He was born in Waukon, Ia., December 13, 1897, and joined the Marine Corps on the outbreak of the World War. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Mont Blanc, France, October 2-3, 1918, and also received the French Croix de Guerre for courage and endurance displayed in carrying orders to advanced positions under violent artillery fire. He was killed in action, October 3, 1918.

KILTY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Augustus H. Kilty, U. S. Navy. He was born in Maryland and received an appointment as midshipman in the Navy on July 4, 1821. After ten years of continuous sea service, he was promoted to passed midshipman. As lieutenant he made a cruise in the *John Adams* to the East Indies in 1838, and was present at the attack on Qualla Battoo. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was ordered to St. Louis, Mo., to aid

Flag-Officer Foote in organizing the naval flotilla on western waters. In command of the river ironclad *Mound City*, he was commended for the participation of his vessel in the battles of Island No. 10 and Fort Pillow. He was severely scalded during the attack on Fort Charles, on June 17, 1862, and lost the use of his left arm. He was promoted to captain on July 16, 1862, and ordered on ordnance duty in Baltimore, until given command of the ironclad frigate *Roanoke* in 1863. As commodore, in 1866, he was commandant of the Norfolk navy yard from 1867 to 1870. Although retired in the fall of 1868, he was continued in active service, being promoted to rear-admiral on July 13, 1870. He died on November 10, 1879.

KIMBERLY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Lewis A. Kimberly, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York, and entered the navy as a midshipman in December, 1846. After several cruises to distant stations, he was promoted to lieutenant in 1855. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was attached to the frigate *Potomac* in the Gulf of Mexico. As lieutenant-commander he served in the *Hartford* from 1862 to 1864, taking part in the battles of Port Hudson, Grand Gulf and Mobile Bay. As commander, he commanded the gunboat *Benicia* on the Asiatic Station, where he took an active part in the Korean Expedition of 1871. He was made a captain in the following year and ordered to the New York navy-yard as commandant. In 1884, he attained the rank of commodore, and in the following year, as rear-admiral, he was given command of the Pacific Squadron. He died at West Newton, Mass., on January 28, 1902.

KING (Destroyer). Named in memory of Commander Frank R. King, U. S. Navy. He was born in Alabama on October 15, 1884, and received an appointment to the Naval Academy in 1903. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1915, and was given the temporary rank of commander in May, 1917. He lost his life in the North Sea, on July 12, 1919, when the U. S. trawler *Richard Buckley* was blown up by an exploding mine.

KITTERY (Navy Cargo Ship). A village in York County, Me., situated on the Piscataqua River, opposite Portsmouth, N. H. It early became an important commercial and shipbuilding center and since 1800 has been the site of a United States navy-yard.

LACKAWANNA. A river of Pennsylvania. It rises in Suequehanna County and runs southward to Carbondale, below which it follows a south-westerly course through Lackawanna County, entering the Susquehanna River at Pittston.

This ship-name dates from the Civil War.

LAFAYETTE. Named in honor of the Marquis de La Fayette. He was born in Auvergne, France, on September 6, 1757, and on the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, he volunteered his services in the cause of liberty. On his arrival in Philadelphia, he was given a commission as major-general in the Continental Army. He was wounded at the Battle of Brandywine in 1777, and received the thanks of Congress for his conduct at Monmouth in the following year. In 1789, he was charged with the defence of Virginia, and later he contributed to the decisive victory of the allied arms at

Yorktown. He died in Paris, France, on May 20, 1834.

This ship-name was introduced in 1861.

LAMBERTON (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Benjamin P. Lamberton, U. S. Navy. He was born in Pennsylvania, and entered the Naval Academy as acting midshipman in September, 1861. After graduation he was ordered to the steam sloop *Susquehanna*, in which he cruised on the Brazilian Station from 1865 to 1867. He was commissioned a lieutenant on March 12, 1868, and named a lieutenant-commander in the following year. On the outbreak of the Spanish War, he was Commodore Dewey's chief-of-staff on the Asiatic Station, and participated in the Battle of Manila, May 1, 1898. He was advanced seven numbers for eminent and conspicuous conduct in that action and promoted to captain on May 11, 1898, relieving Captain Gridley in command of the *Olympia*, when the latter was invalided home. He attained the rank of rear-admiral in 1903. He died in Washington, D. C., on June 9, 1912.

LAMSON (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant Roswell H. Lamson, U. S. Navy. He received an appointment to the Naval Academy in the fall of 1858, and upon graduation in 1862, was ordered to duty with the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He was commissioned a lieutenant on August 1, 1862, and in the following year he commanded a flotilla of gunboats in Chesapeake Bay. During the attacks on Fort Fisher, N. C., he commanded the gunboat *Gettysburg*, and volunteered to pilot the powder-boat *Louisiana*

under the guns of the Confederate works. He resigned from the service on July 6, 1866.

LANCASTER. A city and county seat of Lancaster County, Pa., situated on the Conestoga River. It was first settled by the English in 1717, and incorporated as a borough in 1742. It received its city charter in 1818. An important treaty with the Iroquois Indians was negotiated here during the Colonial Era. From 1799 to 1812 it was the capital of the state.

This ship-name dates from 1857, since when it has been borne by three vessels.

LANGLEY (Aircraft Carrier). Named in honor of Professor Samuel P. Langley, the distinguished American astronomer and physicist. He was born at Roxbury, Mass., on August 22, 1834. In 1881 he organized an expedition to Mount Whitney, Calif., for the more accurate determination of the solar Constant. In 1887 he was elected Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. He died on February 27, 1906.

LANSDALE (Light Mine Layer). Named in honor of Lieutenant Philip V. Lansdale, U. S. Navy. He entered the Naval Academy in June, 1873, and after several years at sea received a lieutenant's commission on March 31, 1888. While attached to the *Philadelphia* on the Pacific Station, he was placed in charge of a punitive expedition against hostile natives near Apia, Samoa, April 1, 1899, but in the encounter in the bush which followed, he was mortally wounded while making a heroic stand against greatly superior numbers.

LARAMIE (Tanker). A city and county seat of Albany County, Wyoming, situated on the Laramie River. Its settlement dates from 1868, and it received its name in honor of Jacques Laramie, a French fur trader. It was chartered as a city in 1868.

LARDNER (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner, U. S. Navy. He was born in Pennsylvania, and was appointed a midshipman in the navy on May 10, 1820. In 1830 he made a cruise to the Pacific in the *Brandywine*, being later transferred to the sloop *Vincennes*, in which he circumnavigated the globe in 1829-30. As lieutenant, he commanded the brig *Porpoise* on the coast of Africa for three years. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was promoted to captain, and given command of the steam frigate *Susquehanna*, taking part in the capture of Port Royal and in the blockade of the southern coast; for which service his name was sent to Congress by President Lincoln for a vote of thanks. In May, 1862, he was ordered to command the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, with the rank of rear-admiral and later he commanded the West India Squadron. He was named a rear-admiral on the retired list on July 25, 1866. He died at Philadelphia, Pa., on April 12, 1881.

LAUB (Destroyer). Named in honor of Midshipman Henry Laub, U. S. Navy. He was born at York, Pa., and entered the navy in 1809. He was killed in the Battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, while serving on board Commodore Perry's flagship, the *Lawrence*. He was in the cockpit being treated for a wound by the surgeon when a cannon shot entered the room and

killed all who were in it. A sword and silver medal were voted by Congress to his nearest male relative, on January 6, 1814.

LAVALLETTE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Elie A. F. La Valette, U. S. Navy. He was born in Virginia, and entered the navy as a sailing master on the outbreak of the War of 1812. He took part in the Battle of Lake Champlain, September 11, 1814, and was mentioned for gallantry in that action, receiving a vote of thanks from Congress. He was commissioned a lieutenant on December 9, 1814. As captain, he commanded the frigate *Congress* on the west coast of Mexico in 1847, and took a prominent part in the naval operations which assured the conquest of California. He was for many years commandant of the Washington navy yard, and in 1859 he went to the Mediterranean as commodore of the squadron on that station. He was promoted to rear-admiral on the retired list on July 16, 1862. He died at Philadelphia, Pa., November 18, 1862.

LAWRENCE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain James Lawrence, U. S. Navy. He was born in Burlington, N. J., on October 1, 1787, and was appointed a midshipman in the navy in 1798. He served in the *Ganges* during the War with France, and after the reorganization of the navy in 1801, he was commissioned a lieutenant. He went to the Mediterranean in 1803 as first lieutenant of the *Enterprise*, and distinguished himself in the attack on the Tripolitan boats in the harbor of Tripoli. He was also one of the volunteers who accompanied Decatur on his brilliant

expedition to destroy the *Philadelphia*. During the operations against Tripoli in 1804, he commanded one of the gunboats of Commodore Preble's squadron. He was promoted to master commandant in 1811, and given command of the sloop *Hornet*, in which he captured the British 18-gun brig *Peacock*, after a brilliant action of 30 minutes shortly after the outbreak of the War of 1812. For this victory he was promoted to captain and voted the thanks of Congress and a gold medal. He was mortally wounded while in command of the frigate *Chesapeake*, in her action with the British frigate *Shannon*, on June 1, 1813. His dying words, "Don't give up the ship" have become one of the watchwords of the navy.

This ship-name was introduced during the War of 1812, since when it has recurred twice in the Navy register.

LEA (Destroyer). Named in memory of Lieutenant-Commander Edward Lea, U. S. Navy. A native of Maryland, he entered the Naval Academy in 1851, graduated as midshipman in 1855. During the Civil War, he served in the *Harriet Lane*, and later as lieutenant-commander became her executive officer. He was killed in action with the Confederate batteries at Galveston, Texas, January 1863.

LEARY ((Destroyer). Named for Lieutenant Clarence F. Leary, U. S. N. R. F., who lost his life on July 20, 1918, while fighting a fire on board the transport *Charlton Hall*.

LEBANON. A city and county seat of Lebanon County, Penn., situated in a rich coal and iron region about 28 miles from Reading.

LEE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Samuel P. Lee, U. S. Navy. He was born in Virginia on February 13, 1812, and was appointed a midshipman in the navy in 1825. His earliest days at sea were with the Mediterranean Squadron. As lieutenant he served on the West India Station, after which he engaged in the work of the coast survey, 1847-1851. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was given command of the sloop *Oneida*, in which he took part in the attack and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the various battles on the Mississippi River from New Orleans to Vicksburg, winning a high reputation for gallantry and devotion to duty. He was made a captain in July 1, 1862, and ordered to command the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, with the rank of rear-admiral. In the summer of 1864, he was transferred to the command of the Mississippi Squadron, where his conduct of the campaign in the Cumberland River in December, 1864, elicited universal praise and a vote of thanks from Congress. As rear-admiral, he commanded the North Atlantic Fleet after the war. He died at Silver Springs, Md., June 5, 1897.

LEHIGH. A river of Pennsylvania. It rises near the southern extremity of Wayne County, and runs in a general southerly direction for 120 miles before entering the Delaware at Easton.

LEONIDAS (Destroyer Tender). A heroic king of Sparta, renowned for his courage and patriotism. He held the Pass of Thermopylae with 7,000 men against the Persian hosts of Xerxes, and died fighting at the head of his followers, after the enemy had succeeded in turning his position through treachery, B. C., 480.

LEVANT. This ship-name commemorates the capture of the British 18-gun ship *Levant* and 20-gun ship *Cyane* by the *Constitution*, 44, Captain Charles Stewart, after a brilliant night action off Madeira, on February 20, 1815.

LEXINGTON (Battle Cruiser). This ship-name, which dates from the Revolutionary War, was introduced to commemorate the defeat of the British at Lexington, Mass., on April 19, 1775, and was perpetuated in honor of Captain John Barry's brilliant cruise in the 16-gun brig *Lexington* off the Virginia capes in the spring of 1776. No less glorious was the career of the river-ironclad *Lexington*, famous in the annals of the Mississippi River campaign during the Civil War.

LINNET. The first ship to bear this name was the British 18-gun brig *Linnet*, one of the vessels surrendered to Commodore Macdonough on September 11, 1814, after his victory on Lake Champlain.

LITCHFIELD (Destroyer). Named in memory of John R. Litchfield, Pharmacist's Mate third class, U. S. Navy, who gave his life while serving as a member of the Hospital Corps of the Sixth Regiment, United States Marine Corps, in France. He displayed exceptional bravery in giving first aid to the wounded under shell

fire near Thiacourt, France, and was killed while carrying a wounded man to the rear, September 15, 1918. He was awarded the distinguished service cross posthumously for extraordinary heroism in action.

LITTLE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain George Little, U. S. Navy. He was appointed a captain in the navy on March 4, 1799, and commanded the frigate *Boston* during the War with France, especially distinguishing himself by his capture of the French 24-gun ship *Le Berceau*, on October 12, 1800, after an engagement of two hours. He was discharged from the service on October 22, 1801, following the enactment of the Peace Establishment Act of 1801.

LONG (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable John D. Long, who was Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President McKinley, 1897-1902.

LONG BEACH (Navy Cargo Ship). A seacoast town and summer resort of Los Angeles County, Cal., situated on the Pacific Ocean, about twenty miles south of Los Angeles.

LOUISIANA (Battleship). One of the southern states of the Union. It was explored by Hernando de Soto in 1541, and settled by the French in 1700, being named in honor of King Louis XIV. of France. It was secretly ceded to Spain in 1763, and retroceded to the French in 1800, and finally purchased by the United States in 1803. It was organized as a territory in 1804, and known as the Territory of New Orleans until its admission in 1812 as the State of Louisiana.

This ship-name dates from the War of 1812, since when it has been assigned officially to three vessels.

LUCE (Light Mine Layer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York on March 25, 1827, and appointed a midshipman in the navy in 1841. Four years later he made a cruise around the world with Commodore Biddle in the *Columbus*, 74. During the Mexican War, he served on the Pacific coast, where he participated in the conquest of California. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was attached to the frigate *Wabash*, in which he was present at the battles of Hatteras Inlet and Port Royal. As lieutenant-commander, he commanded the monitor *Nantucket* during the operations against Charleston in the summer of 1863. In the closing months of the war, he won distinction by the brilliant manner in which he opened communications between the blockading squadrons and General Sherman's army at Sister's Ferry on the Savannah River and covered the passage of the troops into South Carolina. In October, 1865, he was appointed commandant of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, and from 1866 to 1868 he was in charge of the Practice Squadron. As Captain, he was named inspector of training ships in 1877, following which he commanded the Apprentice Training Squadron. In 1885 he became the first president of the Naval War College, of which he had long been an advocate. He was promoted to rear-admiral on October 5, 1885. In 1887 he went to sea for the last time as commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Station. He was retired on March 25, 1889. He died at Newport, R. I., on July 28, 1917.

LUDLOW (Light Mine Layer). Named in honor of Lieutenant Augustus C. Ludlow, U. S. Navy. He entered the navy as a midshipman during the Tripolitan War, being promoted to lieutenant on June 10, 1810. He served with Captain Lawrence as first lieutenant of the frigate *Chesapeake*, being mortally wounded in the action with the *Shannon*, on June 1, 1813.

LYKENS (Fleet Tug). A borough of Dauphin County, Pa., situated in a rich anthracite coal region at the foot of Bear Mountain, about 35 miles northeast of Harrisburg, Pa.

McCALL (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain Edward R. McCall, U. S. Navy. He was born in South Carolina, and entered the navy as a midshipman in January, 1808. He was promoted to lieutenant on March 11, 1813, and in the following summer received orders to join the brig *Enterprise* as first lieutenant. He took part in the action with the British brig *Boxer*, succeeding Lieutenant Burrows in command when the latter was killed, and received a vote of thanks and a gold medal from Congress. He was promoted to master commandant in 1825, and named a captain ten years later. He died at Bordentown, N. J., on July 31, 1853.

McCALLA (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, U. S. Navy. He was born in Camden, N. J., on June 19, 1844, and entered the Naval Academy in 1861. On graduation, he was ordered to the steam sloop *Susquehanna*, after which he made a cruise in the *Brooklyn*. In 1882 he was made Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Later he went to the Pacific Station, where in 1885 he com-

manded the naval brigade landed at Panama to protect the traffic across the isthmus. On the outbreak of the Spanish War, he commanded the cruiser *Marblehead* and participated in several engagements, being advanced six numbers for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle. Later, while in command of the cruiser *Newark* on the Asiatic Station, he again earned promotion by his conspicuous conduct during the Boxer Rebellion in China, in the course of which he was attached to Admiral Seymour's column for the relief of the legations in Peking. In 1907 he was decorated by the King of England and by the German Emperor. He died at Santa Barbara, Cal., on May 6, 1910.

McCAWLEY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Brigadier-General Charles G. McCawley, U. S. M. C. He was born in Pennsylvania and entered the marine corps as a second lieutenant in 1847. He served with the marine battalion in the Mexican War, and was breveted first lieutenant for gallantry in the storming of Chapultepec. During the Civil War, he participated in the operations against Charleston, S. C., in 1863, and received a brevet as major for his conduct during the boat attack on Fort Sumter. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 1867, and ordered to command the marine barracks in Washington. He became colonel commandant of the Marine Corps in November, 1872. He died at Rosemont, Pa., on October 13, 1891.

McCOOK (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commander Roderick S. McCook, U. S. Navy. He was born in New Lisbon, O., on March 10, 1839, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1854. From 1854 to 1861

he made several cruises along the west coast of Africa, taking part in the suppression of the slave trade. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was transferred to the steam frigate *Minnesota*, in which he took part in the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark in 1861. In the following year he was present at the battle of Roanoke Island, N. C., and later he commanded the naval howitzer shore battery at Newbern, N. C. He was mentioned for gallantry in the attacks on Fort Fisher and during the concluding operations against Charleston, S. C. He was promoted to commander in 1873 and assigned to duty with the Light-House Board. He died at Vineland, N. J., on February 13, 1886.

McCORMICK (Destroyer). Named in memory of Lieutenant Alexander A. McCormick, U. S. N. R. F. He was born in Chicago, Ill., on December 12, 1897, and was enrolled as ensign in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps on November 2, 1917. He died at Calais, France, on September 24, 1918, from injuries received while acting as aerial gunner on a Handley-Page plane with a British squadron.

McDERMUT (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant-Commander David A. McDermut, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York and entered the navy as a midshipman in November, 1841. He made a cruise to the East Indies in the *Vincennes* in 1846-47, after which he served in the *Columbus*, 74, on the Pacific Station. During the Civil War, he commanded the *Preble*, and after his promotion to lieutenant-commander on July 16, 1862, he was given command of the gunboat *Cayuga* on the Gulf blockade. He was killed in action at Sabine Pass, Texas, on April 18, 1863.

McDOUGAL (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral David D. McDougal, U. S. Navy. He was born in Ohio, and entered the navy as a midshipman on April 1, 1828. His earliest days at sea were with the West India Squadron, after which he was engaged in the work of the coast survey. During the Mexican War, he was attached to the steam frigate *Mississippi*, and was present at the capture of Vera Cruz in 1847. As lieutenant he commanded the store-ship *Warren* from 1855 to 1857. The outbreak of the Civil War found him at the Mare Island navy yard, Cal., in command of the steam sloop *Wyoming*, in which he cruised from 1861-1864 in the Far East in search of the Confederate raider *Alabama*. On July 16, 1863, he engaged six Japanese batteries and three vessels of war in the Straits of Shimonoseki, the scene of an outrage against an unarmed American merchant vessel, and destroyed two of the enemy's craft. On his return to the United States, he was promoted to captain, March 2, 1864, and named commandant of the Mare Island navy yard. Later, as commodore he commanded the South Pacific Squadron, 1870-72. He was named rear-admiral in 1873. He died at San Francisco, Cal., August 7, 1882.

McFARLAND (Destroyer). Named in memory of Seaman John McFarland, U. S. Navy. He enlisted in the navy on the outbreak of the Civil War, and served in the *Hartford* on the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. He was rated captain of the forecastle, and had the station at the wheel in every engagement in which Farragut's flagship participated. He was repeatedly commended for coolness in action, and was awarded a medal of honor for his gallant and meritorious service.

McKEAN (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore William McKean, U. S. Navy. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1801, and entered the navy as a midshipman on November 30, 1814. As lieutenant, he commanded a schooner in Commodore Porter's Mosquito Fleet in the West Indies in 1823. During the Mexican War, he commanded the sloop of war *Dale* in the Pacific Ocean. He was governor of the Naval Asylum from 1858 to 1860, when he was ordered to the Far East in connection with the Japanese Embassy to the United States. On his return he was given command of the Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1861-1862. He was retired on July 16, 1862, with the rank of rear-admiral. He died near Binghamton, N. Y., on April 22, 1865.

McKEE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant Hugh W. McKee, U. S. Navy. He was born in Kentucky, and entered the Naval Academy as acting midshipman in September, 1861. On graduation in 1866, he made a cruise in the *Rhode Island* in home waters, after which he accompanied Admiral Farragut to Europe in the *Franklin*. While attached to the steam frigate *Colorado* on the Asiatic Station, he took part in the expedition against Corea, and was killed while leading his men in an attack against the forts at the mouth of the Salee River, Corea, on June 11, 1871.

McLANAHAN (Destroyer). Named for Passed Midshipman Tenant McLanahan, U. S. Navy. He was born in Louisiana, and entered the navy as a midshipman in December, 1839. During the Mexican War, he served with distinction in the *Cyane* on the coast of

California. In the fall of 1847, he joined Lieutenant Hayward's naval brigade in San Jose, Cal., and lost his life during the heroic defence of that post, on February 11, 1848.

MACDONOUGH (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Thomas Macdonough, U. S. Navy. He was born in New Castle, Del., in December, 1783, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1800. He sailed for the Mediterranean with Captain Bainbridge in 1803, but was absent in a prize when the *Philadelphia* was captured by the Tripolitans. He then joined the *Enterprise*, and took part in Decatur's expedition to destroy the *Philadelphia* and in the subsequent attacks upon the Tripolitan forts, particularly distinguishing himself in the engagement of August 3, 1804. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1806, and to master commandant seven years later. During the War of 1812, he fitted out and commanded a small squadron on Lake Champlain, with which he engaged and captured a British squadron on September 11, 1814, after an action of two hours in which he displayed consummate ability and seamanship. For this victory he received a gold medal and a vote of thanks from Congress, and a promotion to the grade of captain, his commission being dated September 11, 1814. Nine years later, he made a cruise as commodore in the *Constitution*, and died in her while on his way home from the Mediterranean, November 10, 1825.

MACEDONIAN. The first ship to bear this name was the British 38-gun frigate *Macedonian* captured by the *United States*, 44, commanded by Captain Stephen Decatur, on October 25, 1812.

MACHIAS (Gunboat). A town and port of entry in the State of Maine situated on the Machias River, about ten miles from the sea. It was the scene of the first sea fight of the Revolution, on June 12, 1775, when an armed sloop commanded by Captain Jeremiah O'Brien, captured the British cutter *Margaretta*.

MACKENZIE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant-Commander Alexander S. Mackenzie, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York and was appointed to the Naval Academy in September, 1855, graduating in the summer of 1859. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he served in the *Hartford* as lieutenant. He was transferred to the gunboat *Kineo* early in 1862, and was her executive officer during the engagement with Forts Jackson and St. Philip on April 24, 1862. In the following year, he was attached to Admiral Dahlgren's flagship, the *Wabash*, during the operations against Charleston, and was mentioned for gallantry in action. He was promoted to lieutenant-commander in July, 1865, and in the following year went to the East Indies in the *Hartford*. He was killed in battle, on June 13, 1867, while leading his men on a punitive expedition against the natives of Formosa.

MacLEISH (Destroyer). Named in memory of Lieutenant Kenneth MacLeish, U. S. N. R. F. He was born in Glencoe, Ill., September 19, 1894, and enlisted in the naval reserve force in March, 1917. He was commissioned an ensign in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps, August 31, 1917, and ordered to aviation duty in France, being promoted to lieutenant, July 1, 1918. while attached to the Northern Bombing Group, his

plane was shot down in an encounter with a German squadron, and instantly killed, October 15, 1918.

MADDOX (Destroyer). Named in memory of Captain William A. T. Maddox, U. S. M. C. A native of Maryland, he was appointed a second lieutenant in the marine corps in 1837. While attached to the *Cyane*, on the Pacific Station, he participated in the capture of Monterey and San Diego, and later commanded a detachment of mounted riflemen which he led on a 500 mile march through the enemy's country. For these signal services, he was named military commandant of the middle district of California. On January 3, 1847, he was breveted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at the Battle of Santa Clara. He retired from the marine corps in 1880, and died in Washington, D. C., on January 1, 1889.

MAHAN (Light Mine Layer). Named in honor of Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. Navy. He was born at West Point, N. Y., September 27, 1840, and was appointed an acting midshipman in the navy in 1856. He made his first cruise in the *Congress* on the Brazil Station in 1859. During the Civil War, he served in the steam corvette *Pocahontas* on the southern blockade, 1861-62, and in the sloop *Seminole* in the Gulf of Mexico, 1864-65. He was promoted to lieutenant-commander on June 7, 1865, and assigned to special duty at the Washington navy-yard. In 1869, he commanded the *Aroostook* on the Asiatic Station, and in 1873 the steamer *Wasp* in the River Platte. He was made a captain on September 23, 1885. In the same year he was ordered to the Naval War College as lec-

turer on naval history and strategy, and in 1886 named president of that institution. In 1893 he went to sea in command of the cruiser *Chicago*, and on his return he was ordered to Newport on special duty in connection with the Naval War College. On November 17, 1896, he was retired on his own application after forty years' service, but continued his connection with the Naval War College until 1912. During the War with Spain, he served as a member of the Board of Strategy. His works on naval history and sea power date from his appointment as lecturer at the Naval War College, and include "The Influence of Sea Power upon History," "The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire," "The Life of Nelson," "The Interest of America in Sea Power," "The Lessons of the War with Spain," "Sea Power in its Relations to the War of 1812," "From Sail to Steam," and "Naval Administration and Warfare." He was made a rear-admiral on the retired list on June 29, 1906. He died in Washington, D. C., on December 1, 1914.

MAINE (Battleship). The northernmost of the North Atlantic States of the Union. It was colonized by the French in 1604, and called after the French province of that name wherein was located the private estate of Henrietta Maria, the wife of King Charles I. of England. The English in turn founded a settlement at the mouth of the Kennebec River in 1607, and in the wars which followed succeeded in wresting the whole region from the hands of the French, 1713. The district was long administered as part of the colony of Massachusetts, but geographical reasons led to its final separation from

that state after the Revolution and to its admission into the Union in 1820.

This ship-name was first introduced in 1886.

MANLEY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain John Manley, U. S. Navy. He commanded the *Lee*, one of the first public armed vessels commissioned by General Washington in the Revolutionary War, and brought in so many rich prizes, that Congress, on April 17, 1776, appointed him a captain in the Continental Navy. He was given command of the 32-gun frigate *Hancock*, in which he captured the British frigate *Flora*, 28, but in July, 1777, he was himself taken after a long chase by a superior force. After his exchange, he received the command of a privateer, and while cruising in her he was again taken prisoner. He succeeded in making his escape, and in 1782 went to sea in the frigate *Deane*, cruising in her until the close of the war. He died in Boston on February 12, 1793.

MARBLEHEAD (Light Cruiser). A township of Essex County, Mass. Originally a part of Salem, and known as Marble Harbor, it was settled about 1629 by English emigrants from the Channel Islands. During the colonial period, it was an important commercial port, and at one time was one of the most populous places in Massachusetts. In the Revolutionary War, many state cruisers were fitted out here, the most famous being the *Lee*, commanded by Captain John Manley. Later, in the War of 1812, over seven hundred men from Marblehead went to sea as privateersmen, in addition to those who volunteered in the regular naval and land services.

This ship-name dates from the Civil War.

MARCUS (Destroyer). Named in memory of Lieutenant Arnold Marcus, U. S. Navy. He was born in New Jersey on June 26, 1892, and entered the Naval Academy in 1909. As ensign he made a cruise on the Asiatic Station, being promoted to lieutenant in June, 1916. He died on July 25, 1917, from the effects of an explosion on board the submarine A-7 on July 4, 1917.

MARIETTA (Gunboat). A city and county seat of Washington County, Ohio, situated on the north bank of the Ohio River. It is the oldest settlement in the state, having been founded in 1788 by a company of New England emigrants under the leadership of General Rufus Putnam, who named it in honor of Queen Marie Antoinette of France. It was incorporated as a town in 1800, and received its city charter fifty years later.

This ship-name dates from 1804.

MARS (Collier). In Roman mythology, the god of war. The Spring was sacred to him, and the month of March derives its name from him. He was believed to be the father of Romulus, the founder of Rome.

This ship-name first came into use in 1798.

MARYLAND (Battleship). One of the original thirteen states. Its history dates from the granting of a proprietary charter by Charles I. to Lord Baltimore, who sent his brother in 1633 to effect a settlement, which was named in honor of the queen of Charles I., Henrietta Maria. It became a royal province in 1692. Three naval vessels have thus far borne this name: a

20-gun ship purchased in 1799, an armored cruiser built in 1908, and the battleship now in service, which was constructed in 1918.

MASON (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable John Y. Mason, who was Secretary of the Navy during part of the administrations of Presidents Tyler and Polk, 1844-1849.

MASSACHUSETTS (Battleship). One of the original thirteen states, and the oldest of the former New England colonies, having been visited by European navigators early in the 17th century and settled in 1620. Its name is derived from an Indian word meaning "At or about the Great Hills" which surround Boston. Massachusetts was the leader in the rebellion against the mother-country in 1775, and was one of the seven states which declared their independence on July 4, 1776.

This ship-name was first used in 1849, and has been officially borne by four naval vessels: a steamer acquired in 1849, a supply ship bought in 1861, a double-turreted monitor built during the Civil War, and the battleship *Massachusetts* authorized in 1890.

MASSASOIT (District Tug). The principal chief of the Womponoags. He was born in Massachusetts about 1580, and was a warm friend of the early English colonists. In 1621 he formed a league with the Plymouth Colony, which was never violated. He was the father of the celebrated Indian warrior King Philip. He died in 1662.

This ship-name dates from the Civil War.

MAUMEE (Fuel Ship). Named for the Maumee River. It is formed by the St. Joseph and St. Mary rivers, which unite at Fort Wayne, in Indiana, and after flowing in a general north-easterly direction through Ohio, enters Lake Erie at its western end not far from Toledo. At the rapids of the Maumee, General Wayne, on August 20, 1794, inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Indians of this region.

The fuel-ship *Maumee* now in service is the second vessel of the navy to bear this name.

MAURY (Light Mine Layer). Named in honor of Commander Matthew F. Maury, U. S. Navy. He was born in Virginia, on January 14, 1806, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1825. While making a cruise around the world in the *Vincennes*, he interested himself in writing treatises on navigation. He was commissioned as lieutenant in June, 1836, but a few years later he met with an accident which resulted in permanent lameness and unfitted him for active service afloat. He was therefore placed in charge of the Hydrographic Office, and upon its union with the Naval Observatory in 1844, he became superintendent. He investigated the physical geography of the sea, and embodied the principal results of his researches respecting the Gulf Stream and the ocean and winds and currents in the charts and sailing directions published by the Naval Observatory. He was promoted to commander in 1855, but on the outbreak of the Civil War, he left the service, April 26, 1861.

MAYFLOWER (Converted Yacht). The name of a small sailing vessel in which the "Pilgrim Fathers" came

to the New World and founded the settlement of Plymouth at Cape Cod, on December 21, 1620.

This ship-name dates from the Civil War.

MAYRANT (Destroyer). Named in honor of Midshipman John Mayrant, of the Revolutionary Navy. He served with Commodore John Paul Jones during his famous cruise around the British Isles and was mentioned for gallantry in the action between the *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Serapis* on September 23, 1779.

MEADE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Richard W. Meade, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York City on October 9, 1837, and entered the Naval Academy as a midshipman in 1850. His earliest days at sea were with the Mediterranean Squadron. During the Civil War, he was attached to the sloop-of-war *Cyane* in the Pacific, but becoming stricken with Acapulco fever, he was invalided home. On his recovery, he was ordered to the *Dacotah* as executive officer, January 31, 1862, being later transferred to the *Cone-maugh*. As Lieutenant-Commander he commanded the ironclad *Louisville* on the Mississippi River until obliged by the state of his health to return to his home, December 1, 1862. In the following year, he again went to sea in the gunboat *Marblehead*, taking part in numerous operations and engagements on the coast of South Carolina, for which he was specially commended and later promoted, in recognition of his "gallant conduct in the face of the enemy." Again, while in command of the gunboat *Chocura*, in 1864, he received the thanks of his squadron commander for eminent services rendered on the Texas blockade. After the Civil War, he went to

the Pacific in command of the screw sloop *Narragansett* in 1872. While on this station, he negotiated a commercial treaty with the natives of the Navigator Islands, for which he received the thanks of the Navy Department. As rear-admiral, he commanded the North Atlantic Station in 1895. He died in Washington, D. C., on May 4, 1897.

MEDUSA (Repair Ship). In Greek mythology, one of the Gorgons, whose hair had been transformed into snakes by Athena, for having violated her sanctuary. She was slain by Perseus, who succeeded in cutting off her head by looking at its reflection in his shield. He then gave it to Athena, who set it in her shield.

The repair-ship *Medusa* now in service, is the second vessel of the navy to bear this name.

MELVILLE (Destroyer Tender). Named in honor of Engineer-in-chief George W. Melville, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York, and entered the navy on the outbreak of the Civil War as third assistant engineer. In 1864, he served in the steam sloop *Wachusett*, and in the following year, he was named first assistant engineer. In 1873, he volunteered as engineer of the *Tigress* in the expedition in search of the *Polaris* in the Arctic regions. Six years later he returned to the northern ice field in the tragic *Jeannette* expedition, in the course of which he showed the greatest "bravery, humanity and self-sacrificing spirit." He was promoted to chief engineer in 1881, and three years later he accompanied Commander Schley in his search for Greely and his companions. On his return from the Polar regions, he was named engineer-in-chief of the navy, Aug-

ust 9, 1887, with the relative rank of commodore. He held this post until his retirement, in January, 1903. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., on March 17, 1912.

MEMPHIS (Light Cruiser). A city and port of entry in the state of Tennessee, situated at the head of deep water navigation on the Mississippi River. The French built a fort on its present site late in the 17th Century. In 1797, it passed into the hands of the United States, and twenty years later the Indians by treaty ceded their claims to its lands. It was laid out as a town in 1819, and received its name from the similarity of its situation on the Mississippi to that of the Egyptian city on the Nile. It was incorporated as a town in 1827, and in 1849, chartered as a city. During the Civil War, it was the scene of Flag-Officer Davis' signal victory over the Confederate squadron under Commander Montgomery, June 6, 1862.

MEREDITH (Destroyer). Named for Sergeant Jonathan Meredith, U. S. M. C. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1803, and served in Commodore Preble's squadron during the War with Tripoli. His bravery was conspicuous during the attacks on the enemy's gunboats, his conduct being specially commended in the gunboat action of August 3, 1804, when he saved the life of Lieutenant Trippe of the *Vixen*. Three days later he lost his life, when the gunboat he was on, blew up.

MERRIMACK. A river in the northeastern part of the United States, having its sources in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and flowing south into Massa-

chusetts, where it empties into the Atlantic Ocean. Its name is derived from an Indian word meaning "swift water."

This ship-name dates from 1798, since when it has been assigned to four naval vessels. The screw frigate *Merrimack*, built in 1854, became famous during the Civil War as the Confederate ironclad *Virginia* which engaged the *Monitor* in Hampton Roads on March 9, 1862.

MERVINE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral William Mervine, U. S. Navy. He was born in Pennsylvania, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1809. During the War of 1812, he served with Commodore Chauncey on Lake Ontario, being promoted to lieutenant on February 4, 1815. While in command of the sloop *Natchez* in 1837, he captured a Mexican brig-of-war for illegally seizing an American merchant vessel. During the Mexican War, he commanded the sloop *Cyane* in the Pacific, 1846-47, and as flag-officer he was in charge of the Gulf Blockading Squadron on the outbreak of the Civil War. He was promoted to commodore on the retired list on July 16, 1862, and to rear-admiral after the war. He died at Utica, N. Y., on September 15, 1868.

MEYER (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable George von L. Meyer, who was secretary of the Navy during the administration of President Taft, 1909-1913.

MIANTONOMOH. A sachem or chief of the Narragansett tribe of North American Indians, and nephew of their grand sachem Canonicus. He was a great friend

of the English colonists of Massachusetts and Connecticut, but following a quarrel with the Mohegan Indians in 1643, and his defeat and capture, he was found guilty of treachery and sentenced to death.

MICHIGAN (Battleship). One of the North Central States of the Union, situated on Lake Michigan, which divides it into two parts. It was first colonized by the French in 1620, but ceded to England in 1763. The scene of much fighting during the Revolutionary War, it became part of the United States at the peace of 1783, though Detroit was held by the British until 1796. It was organized as a territory in 1805. During the War of 1812, the British again came into possession of Michigan, following General Hull's surrender of Detroit, but Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie on September 10, 1813, won back all that had been lost. Michigan became a state in 1837. Its name is derived from an Algonquin word "Mishivamaw," meaning "Big Lake."

This ship-name dates from 1844, and was first assigned to a stream gunboat built for service on the Great Lakes, which is now known as the *Wolverine*.

MILWAUKEE (Light Cruiser). A city county seat of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin. Its site was first visited by Father Jacques Marquette, a French Jesuit Missionary, and in 1679 the name "Millioke," an adaptation of the Indian village name which meant: "there is a good point," first appeared in the Jesuit "Relations." It was permanently settled in 1795 by French fur-traders and in 1830 appeared on contemporary maps as a small town on "Milwalky Bay." Its erection into

a township dates from 1836, and it was incorporated into a city ten years later.

The monitor *Milwaukee*, built during the Civil War, was the first naval vessel to bear the name of this city.

MINNEAPOLIS (Cruiser). The largest city in the State of Minnesota, situated on both banks of the Mississippi River at the Falls of St. Anthony. It was first visited by Father Hennepin, a French Jesuit missionary, in 1680. Part of it became United States territory at the close of the Revolution, but the west side remained under French rule until 1803. The first settlement on the west bank was made in 1850. It was chartered as a city in 1867.

MINNESOTA (Battleship). One of the North Central States of the Union. It was first visited by French explorers in 1758, and formed part of the French colony of Louisiana which was ceded to the United States in 1803. The first American settlement was made at Fort Snelling in 1819. In 1858, Minnesota was admitted into the Union as a state. It is named for its principal river, which in the language of the Sioux Indians means "Cloudy water."

The first ship to bear this name was a steam frigate built in 1855 and stricken from the Navy list in 1901.

MISSISSIPPI (Battleship). One of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico. It was visited by De Soto in 1540 and settled by the French in 1716. Ceded by France to Great Britain in 1763 it became part of the United States after the Revolutionary War, excepting a small part which was acquired in 1811. It was ad-

mitted into the Union in 1817. The state received its name from the river which forms its western boundary, and which the aborigines called "Miche Sepe," meaning "Gathering in of All the Waters."

This ship-name was adopted in 1840, since when it has been borne by three other vessels.

MISSOULA (Cruiser). A city and county seat of Missoula County, Montana, on the Clark Ford of the Columbia River. It was founded in 1864, and chartered as a city in 1887.

MISSOURI (Battleship). One of the greatest and richest of the North Central States of the Union. It was settled by the French explorers in 1720, and secretly ceded to Spain in 1761, but in 1800 it was returned to France and formed part of the territory acquired by the United States through the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Its application for statehood precipitated one of the most famous and significant episodes of our national history—the Missouri Compromise. During the Civil War, it offered a difficult civil and military problem to the Union authorities, which was solved only by the conclusion of hostilities. The state received its name from our greatest western stream, whose yellow flow the Indians appropriately called "Muddy Water."

This ship-name dates back to 1840, since when it has been assigned to three naval vessels.

MODOC (District Tug). One of a small tribe of Lutanian Indians formerly dwelling in north-eastern California, but, after a long series of wars with the Whites,

placed part upon the Klamath reservation in Oregon and part upon the Quapaw in Oklahoma.

This ship-name came into use during the Civil War.

MOHAVE (Fleet Tug). A tribe of North American Indians of Yuman stock, which formerly lived on the lower Colorado River. Physically, they are among the finest of the Indians.

MOHAWK (District Tug). One of the tribes of North American Indians forming part of the Iroquois confederacy. They formerly dwelt in the Mohawk Valley, but after the Revolutionary War, in which they sided with the loyalists, they fled into Canada, where they have since resided.

This ship-name dates back to the War of 1812, since when it has been borne by five naval vessels.

MOHICAN (Steam Corvette). A tribe of North American Indians of Algonquin stock. They formerly lived on the banks of the Hudson River, but gradually became absorbed into the surrounding tribes until their remnants emigrated to the Indian reservation of the Red Springs where they are to-day known under the name of the Stockbridge Indians.

MONADNOCK (Monitor). An isolated mountain in Cheshire County, New Hampshire, about ten miles south-east of Keene. It is five miles long and has an altitude of 3186 feet.

MONAGHAN (Destroyer). Named in honor of Ensign John R. Monaghan, U. S. Navy. He entered the Naval Academy in September, 1891, and after serving

five years as naval cadet, was promoted to ensign on July 1, 1897. He was killed near Apia, Samoa, on April 1, 1899, while on shore with a punitive expedition from the cruiser *Philadelphia*. "He died in the heroic performance of duty, while standing by his wounded superior and friend—one rifle against many, one brave man against a score of savages."

MONITOR. This was the name suggested by John Ericsson for the turreted ironclad which was built for the navy in 1861-62, from his plans. Later the name came to be used to designate a class of ironclad war-vessels resembling in their design some of the original features of the first *Monitor*.

MONOCACY (Gunboat). One of the rivers of Pennsylvania. It rises in Adams County, Pennsylvania, and after flowing southward through Maryland for a distance of sixty miles, enters the Potomac not far from Frederick, Md.

This ship-name was first used during the Civil War.

MONONGAHELA. Named after the Monongahela River. It is one of the branches of the Ohio, and rises in the mountains of West Virginia. It unites with the Alleghany River at Pittsburgh. It is about 150 miles long and is navigable by means of locks from Fairmont to its mouth. On the banks of the Monongahela was fought the historic battle in which General Braddock's army was defeated by the French and Indians on July 9, 1755.

The only naval vessel to bear this name was a screw sloop built in 1862 and destroyed by fire in 1908.

MONTANA (Battleship). One of the northwestern states of the Union. Among the early explorers who visited this region were Sieur de la Verendrye in 1743, and Meriwether Lewis and William Clark in 1805. That part which lies east of the Rocky Mountains was acquired in the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, and became successively part of several territories, until created as Montana Territory, the name being derived from the Spanish word for "mountainous." It was admitted into the Union in 1889.

The battleship *Montana* is the second ship of the navy to bear this name.

MONTAUK (Tug). A tribe of North American Indians which inhabited Long Island, but especially the region in the neighborhood of Montauk Point.

The first ship to bear this name was a single-turreted monitor built in 1862 and famous in the annals of the Civil War.

MONTCALM (Fleet Tug). Named in honor of the Marquis de Montcalm de Saint Veran, the distinguished French general. He was born near Nimes, France, in 1712, and after serving in several campaigns in France and the Netherlands, he was sent in 1756 to defend the French Colonies in North America. He won a victory over the English forces commanded by Lord Abercrombie in 1758, but in the following year, after a siege celebrated in the annals of the Western Hemisphere, he was defeated by General Wolfe at the battle of the Plains of Abraham, September 12, 1759, in which he was mortally wounded and General Wolfe killed.

MONTEREY (Monitor). A city in the state of California, situated at the south eastern extremity of the Gulf of Monterey. It was discovered by Sebastian Vizcaino in 1602, and named in honor of the then viceroy of New Spain, San Carlos de Monterey. It became a mission station in 1770. During the War with Mexico, it was captured by Commodore Sloat's squadron in July, 1846. It was the capital of California during the American occupation and until the state's admission into the Union.

MONTGOMERY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral John B. Montgomery, U. S. Navy. He was born in New Jersey, and entered the navy on the outbreak of the War of 1812, serving with Commodore Chauncey on Lake Ontario. He was on board the *Niagara* during the Battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, receiving a sword and the thanks of Congress for his gallantry in that engagement. In 1815 he went to the Mediterranean with Commodore Decatur and participated in the capture of an Algerine frigate and brig. During the Mexican War, he commanded the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* on the Pacific coast, where he took possession of several important Californian and Mexican towns. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he commanded the Pacific Squadron. He was promoted to commodore on the retired list, July 16, 1862, and to rear-admiral four years later. He died at Carlisle, Pa., on March 25, 1873.

MOODY (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable William H. Moody, who was Secretary of the Navy during the first administration of President Roosevelt, 1902-1904.

MORRIS (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Charles Morris, U. S. Navy. He was born at Woodstock, Conn., on July 26, 1784, and entered the navy in 1799, making his first cruise as midshipman in the frigate *Congress*. During the War with Tripoli, he served on board the *Constitution*, and took part in Decatur's brilliant expedition for the recapture of the *Philadelphia*. He was executive officer of the *Constitution* when the War of 1812 broke out, and participated in her famous escape from a British squadron and in the action with the *Guerriere*, during which he was wounded. Upon his recovery he was promoted to a captaincy and given command of the *Adams*, which he commanded until her destruction at Hampden, Me., in 1814. During the War with Algiers, he commanded the *Congress* in the Mediterranean, and upon his return he was sent on an important mission for the State Department to the West Indies. He was for many years a member of the Board of Navy Commissioners, and upon the reorganization of the Navy Department, he was chosen as chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, 1851-1856. He died at Washington, D. C., January 27, 1856.

MUGFORD (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain James Mugford, who commanded the *Franklin*, one of the armed vessels fitted out by General Washington on the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. He was killed on May 19, 1776, while resisting an attack by the boats of a British squadron in Boston Harbor.

MULLANY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral J. R. Madison Mullany, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York on October 26, 1818, and entered

the navy as a midshipman in 1832. His earliest days at sea were with the Mediterranean Squadron. He was commissioned as lieutenant, in February 1844, and ordered to the brig *Somers*, after which he spent several years with the coast survey. During the Mexican War he saw much active service, taking part in the attack on Tobasco in June, 1847. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was in command of the gunboat *Wyandotte*, in which he rendered important services during the relief of Fort Pickens in Pensacola Harbor in April, 1861. As commander, he commanded the steamer *Bienville* in 1862, and two years later, in the *Oneida*, he participated in the battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864, being wounded in the engagement with the Confederate ram *Tennessee* one of his wounds necessitating the amputation of his left arm. After the war he saw much active service. As commodore, he commanded the Mediterranean's Squadron in 1870-71, and three years later as rear-admiral, he commanded the North Atlantic Station. He died at Bryn Mawr, Pa., on September 17, 1887.

MURRAY (Light Mine Layer). Named in honor of Commodore Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy. He was appointed a captain in the Navy on July 1, 1798, and received the command of the ship *Montezuma*, in which he cruised against the French in the West Indies. In the following year he was ordered to command the frigate *Insurgente*, which had been captured from the French, and he remained in her until 1800, when he was promoted to the command of the San Domingo Station. On the outbreak of the Tripolitan War he was sent to the Mediterranean in command of the

Constellation, and distinguished himself in an engagement with a fleet of hostile gunboats in June, 1802. He was the senior officer of the navy from 1815 until his death on October 6, 1821.

NAHANT (Tug). A township and seaside resort of Essex County, Massachusetts, situated on a small rocky peninsula in Massachusetts Bay.

This ship-name dates from the Civil War.

NANSHAN (Fleet Tender). A range of heights in the Liantung Peninsula, Manchuria, northeast of Port Arthur.

NANTUCKET (Gunboat). A county and township in the State of Massachusetts, the principal part of which is on an island of the same name, which lies south of the Cape Cod Peninsula. The town was settled in 1661 and was incorporated ten years later. It became famous early in the 18th Century as a whaling port, but its industry suffered severely as a result of the Revolution. After 1815, Nantucket lost its primacy to New Bedford, whose fleet in 1840 was nearly twice as large. The last Nantucket whaler went to sea in 1869, and subsequently the island has been important only as a summer resort.

The first vessel to bear this name was a single turret monitor built in 1862 and borne on the Navy register until 1900.

NAPA (Fleet Tug). A city and county seat of Napa County, California, about eleven miles north of the Bay of San Pablo. It is famous for its soda springs.

This ship-name came into use during the Civil War.

NARRAGANSETT (District Vessel). A tribe of North American Indians of Algonquin stock, formerly one of the leading tribes of New England. They dwelt about Narragansett Bay in Rhode Island, and prospered until 1675, when King Philip's War resulted in their defeat and dispersion.

This ship-name was first introduced in 1859, since when it was assigned to four naval vessels.

NASHVILLE (Gunboat). The capital city of Tennessee, situated on the Cumberland River. It was founded in 1780 as "the advanced guard of western civilization" by a company of pioneers under the leadership of James Robertson, who named it in honor of Governor Abner Nash of North Carolina. It was incorporated in 1784 and made the capital of the state in 1843. During the Civil War, it was the scene of General Thomas's great victory over the Confederates under General Hood, December 15, and 16, 1864.

NAUTILUS. This ship-name dates back to the Tripolitan War, since when it has been assigned to four vessels: a 12-gun schooner built in 1810, a coast survey schooner transferred to the Navy in 1847, a submarine built in 1909, and a motor patrol boat in service during the World War.

NAVAJO (Fleet Tug). A tribe of North American Indians of Athabascan stock, living as seminomadic herdsmen on a large reservation in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah.

NEBRASKA (Battleship). One of the United States, situated on the great rolling district west of the Mis-

Mississippi. It was first visited by French explorers in 1739, and formed part of the territory ceded to the United States by the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. It was reorganized into a separate territory in 1854, and admitted as a state in 1867. Its name is derived from an Ojibwa Sioux word, meaning "Shallow Water," a term descriptive of the river for which the state is named.

This ship-name was introduced in 1869, since when it has been officially assigned to three vessels of the navy.

NECHES (Oiler). A river in Texas, which rises in Van Zandt County, and after flowing in a south-easterly direction for three hundred and fifty miles, enters Sabine Lake about fifteen miles from the Gulf of Mexico.

NEPTUNE (Collier). One of the chief gods of Greek mythology, the god of the sea, and the brother of Jupiter and Pluto. With his trident he stirred up the waves as he drove over the waters in a chariot drawn by brazen-hoofed, golden-maned horses. He is supposed to have created the horse, and been the originator and promoter of horse racing.

The fuel ship *Neptune* now in service is the fourth naval vessel to bear this name.

NEREUS (Collier). In Greek mythology, the eldest son of Pontus and Gaea, and the father of the fifty Nereids. He was a beneficent and venerable man of the sea, and dwelt in a cavern in the depths of the Aegean Sea. This ship-name came into use in 1863, since when it has been borne by two naval vessels.

NERO (Collier). Named for Lucius Domitius Nero, the sixth of the Roman Emperors, who ruled over the destinies of Rome from 54 to 58 A. D. His reign is notorious for the great fire which nearly destroyed Rome in 64 A. D., a crime which he charged upon the Christians, while he viewed the conflagration from the palace roof and recited verses descriptive of the Fall of Troy.

NEVADA (Battleship). One of the southwestern states of the Union. It was first visited in 1775 by Francisco Garces, a Franciscan monk, on his way to California. Fifty years later it became the hunting ground of trappers. In 1843, it was explored by John C. Fremont, and after the War with Mexico, it became part of the United States, under the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. In 1850, it was included in the Territory of Utah, to which it remained attached until 1861, when the western portion was detached and called Nevada, after its principal mountain range the Sierra Nevada or "Snowy Range." It was admitted into the Union as a state in 1864.

The battleship *Nevada* is the third vessel of the navy to bear this name.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (Battleship). One of the North Atlantic States of the Union. It was first visited by Martin Pring in 1603, and eleven years later by Captain John Smith, who called the country Laconia. In 1629, the region was conveyed by a patent of the Plymouth Company to John Mason, and named by him

for the English county of Hampshire. It was one of the seven states which declared their independence on July 4, 1776, and joined the Union in 1778.

This ship-name dates from the year 1863.

NEW JERSEY (Battleship). One of the thirteen original states of the Union, named after the Isle of Jersey, in honor of its governor, Sir Georges Carteret, who in 1650 received a grant of certain land in America to be called New Jersey. It was settled by the Dutch in 1617, but after several changes in ownership, finally came into the possession of the English in 1674. In 1702, it became a royal province. During the Revolutionary War, it became an important theatre of war in the campaigns of 1776 and 1777.

NEW MEXICO (Battleship). One of the south-western states of the Union. It was first visited by the Spaniards in 1536 but the conquest of the region was not effected until the close of the 16th Century. Following the Mexican War, during which this region was occupied by American troops under General Kearney, New Mexico was surrendered to the United States and organized under a territorial government, which remained in force until its admission into the Union as a state in 1910.

NEW ORLEANS (Gunboat). A city in the state of Louisiana and the chief seaport of the Gulf of Mexico, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River. It was founded in 1718 by Jean Baptiste Lemoyne, and named in honor of the then Regent of France. In 1722 it became the capital of the vast province of

Louisiana. It was transferred to the United States in 1803 under the terms of the Louisiana Purchase.

NEWPORT (Gunboat). A city and port of entry in the State of Rhode Island. It was founded in 1638 by colonists from Massachusetts Bay. Between 1739 and 1760 it became famous as the center of the great "Triangular Trade," which flourished between Newport Barbadoes and the west coast of Africa, but in 1775 its foreign trade was destroyed by the Revolutionary War. During the war, the town was in the possession of the British, who held it until October, 1779, when it was occupied by the French under Count Rochambeau.

NEWPORT NEWS (Navy Cargo Ship). A city and port of entry of Warwick County, Virginia, situated on the James River and Hampton Roads. It was first settled in 1621 by Irish planters, who selected the site on the advice of Sir William Newce. During the Civil War, it became famous as the scene of the engagement between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, March 9, 1862. The present city was laid out in consequence of the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and the growing activity of its shipyards.

NEW YORK (Battleship). One of the United States of the Middle Atlantic Group. It was first visited by Sebastian Cabot in 1497, and colonized by the Dutch East India Company in 1609, from whom it was captured by the British in 1664. The colony joined the Union as a state shortly after the outbreak of the Revolutionary War and ratified the constitution in 1788. The city of New York, the largest and most important trade center in America, was discovered by

Hendrick Hudson in 1609. The Dutch founded a colony here in 1631, and called it the settlement of New Amsterdam, but in 1664 Richard Nicholls took possession of it in the name of the Duke of York, when it received its present name.

This is one of the ship-names which recurs most frequently in the Navy register. It came into use during the Revolutionary War, since when it has been borne by no less than seven naval vessels.

NIAGARA (Converted Yacht). This ship-name was given by Commodore Perry to one of the vessels of his squadron in commemoration of the capture of Fort Niagara from the British, on November 28, 1812, by a boat expedition under Lieutenant Angus.

The converted yacht *Niagara* now in service is the fifth vessel of the navy to bear that name.

NICHOLAS (Destroyer). Named in honor of Major Samuel Nicholas, U. S. Navy. He was commissioned a captain of marines on the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, and served on board of Commodore Hopkins's flagship, the *Alfred*, in the expedition against New Providence Island in the winter of 1776. He was promoted to major on June 25, 1776, and served until the corps was disbanded, in 1783.

NICHOLSON (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain Samuel Nicholson, of the Continental Navy. He received his commission as a captain on December 10, 1776, and after serving in European waters, was given command of the frigate *Deane*, in which he made several successful cruises. On the reorganization of the navy, in 1794, he was named second on the list of

captains and commanded the *Constitution* during her first cruise. He died on December 29, 1811. His two brothers, Captain James Nicholson, and Captain John Nicholson, both served with distinction during the Revolutionary War.

NITRO (Ammunition Ship). A combining form denoting the presence of niter, which is used in the manufacture of smokeless powder and gun-cotton.

NOA (Destroyer). Named in memory of Midshipman Loveman Noa, U. S. Navy. He was born in Chattanooga, Tenn., on October 5, 1878, and entered the Naval Academy in 1896, graduating in June, 1900. He served on the Asiatic Station in the gunboat *Mariveles*, and was killed by the insurgents while on a scouting expedition on the Island of Samar, P. I., October, 1901.

NOKOMIS (Converted Yacht). A city of Montgomery County, Illinois, situated about 27 miles from Litchfield.

NORTH CAROLINA (Battleship). One of the thirteen original states of the Union. The first colonists of this region were sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584. From 1663 to 1729 it was governed by lords proprietor, who received a grant from Charles II. and named the country in his honor. In 1729, it became a royal province. During the Revolutionary War, it was the scene of General Greene's brilliant campaign against Cornwallis in 1780-1781.

This ship-name was adopted following the Act of March 3, 1819, since when it has been officially assigned to three ships.

NORTH DAKOTA (Battleship). One of the United States, originally included in the Louisiana Purchase. It was first explored by Lewis and Clark in 1804, and in 1811 visited by the Astor expedition. A settlement of its land was, however, long delayed on account of the hostility of the Indians. In 1861, North Dakota was organized into a separate territory and in 1889 it was admitted into the Union as a state. Its name is derived from that of the Indian tribe which formerly ranged over its plains.

NOTTOWAY (District Tug). A tribe of North American Indians of Iroquois stock, closely connected with the Tuscarora. Although never prominent in history, they kept up their organization long after the other tribes of the region were practically extinct.

NYACK (District Tug). A village of Rockland County, New York, situated on the site of a former Indian village, on the west bank of the Hudson River. Its name is derived from an Indian word meaning "point" or "corner."

O'BANNON (Destroyer). Named in honor of First Lieutenant Presley M. O'Bannon, U. S. M. C. He entered the Marine Corps in January, 1801, as second lieutenant, being promoted to first lieutenant in the fall of 1802. During the Tripolitan War, he went to the Mediterranean and led a detachment of marines on a 600-mile march along the northern shores of Africa from Alexandria, Egypt, to Derne, in Lybia, arriving at the latter place on April 26, 1805. After a preliminary bombardment by American warships, he stormed the enemy's works, and hoisted the first Amer-

ican flag to fly over a fortress of the Old World. He resigned from the service in March, 1807.

O'BRIEN (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain Jeremiah O'Brien, of the Revolutionary Navy. He was born in 1740. On the outbreak of hostilities in 1775, he armed a lumber schooner and captured the British cutter *Margaretta* off Machias, Me. Fitting out his prize, he made a cruise in the Bay of Fundy, where he took the armed schooners that had been sent out expressly to capture him. For this brilliant exploit, he was given a commission in the Massachusetts State Navy, and placed in command of his prizes, which he named the *Liberty* and the *Diligent*. He died in 1818.

OHIO (Battleship). One of the largest states of the Union, and the pioneer state of the old Northwest Territory. It was discovered by La Salle in the 17th Century, and was ceded by France to England in 1763, becoming part of the United States after the Revolutionary War. It was admitted into the Union in 1803, being named for its principal river, which bore a long Iroquois Indian name, meaning "Beautiful River."

The battleship *Ohio* now in service is the third naval vessel to bear this name.

OKLAHOMA (Battleship). One of the south-central states of the Union. It was discovered by the Spaniards in 1540, but was later taken possession of by La Salle in the name of the King of France. From 1834 to 1890, it formed part of the territory set apart by Congress under the name of Indian Territory for the possession of the five southern Indian tribes. It became a

separate territory in 1890, and was named Oklahoma after the Choctaw-Indian word meaning "red people." It was admitted into the Union as a state in 1907.

OLYMPIA (Cruiser). The capital city of the State of Washington, and the county seat of Thurston County, situated on the Des Chutes River. It was laid out in 1851, and became the state capital two years later. It is known for its large lumber industry.

OMAHA (Light Cruiser). The county seat of Douglas County and the largest city in the State of Nebraska, situated on the west bank of the Missouri River. The Lewis and Clark Expedition camped in the vicinity in 1804, and in 1846 the Mormons established their winter quarters there, but it was not until 1854, that the present city was platted. It was chartered as a city in 1857, and named after a tribe of Indians which formerly dwelt there.

The scout cruiser *Omaha* now building is the second vessel of the navy to bear this name.

ONEIDA. A tribe of North American Indians of Iroquoian stock, formerly occupying the country south of Oneida Lake in the State of New York. Remnants of the tribe are still found in New York, Canada, and Wisconsin.

This ship-name was first used in 1809, since when it has been borne by three vessels.

ONTARIO (Fleet Tug). This ship-name was introduced to commemorate Commodore Chauncey's naval campaign on Lake Ontario in the summer of 1813. The steam tug *Ontario* now in service is the fifth naval vessel to bear this name.

OREGON (Battleship). One of the north-western states of the Union. It was visited by Drake in 1579, who took possession of the country in the name of Queen Elizabeth and named it Albion, but the first real exploration of the coast was not made until 1774, when Juan Perez followed the shore as far as 54° N. lat. No settlement was made, however, until 1808, when trading posts were established by traders of the great British fur companies of the north. A provisional government was organized in the region in 1843, which was followed by a territorial government in 1848. It was admitted into the Union in 1859.

This ship-name came into use in 1841.

ORIOLE (Mine Sweeper). This ship-name was introduced during the Civil War. The mine-sweeper *Oriole* now in service is the third naval vessel to bear this name.

ORION (Collier). In Homer's "Odyssey," a giant and mighty hunter, beloved of Eos (the Dawn). He was slain by Artemis (Diana) and placed among the stars as the constellation known by his name.

This ship-name dates from the year 1869.

OSBORNE (Destroyer). Named in memory of Dental Surgeon Weeden E. Osborne, U. S. Navy. He was born in Illinois, on November 13, 1892, and received an appointment as dental surgeon in the navy in the spring of 1917. While on duty in France with the Sixth Regiment of Marines, he was killed in action, June 6, 1918, while carrying a wounded officer to a place of safety. His death was the first of a commissioned officer of the navy during the land-fighting

overseas. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously.

OSCEOLA (Fleet Tug). A noted Seminole chief, and leader of the Indians in the Second Seminole War. His father was an Englishman and his mother a Creek of the Red Stick Division. In 1808, he settled in northern Florida, where he repeatedly opposed the efforts of the American agents to remove the Seminoles to Arkansas. He was finally taken prisoner and died at Fort Moultrie, S. C., in January, 1838.

Three naval vessels have appeared in the Navy register under this name: a side-wheel gunboat built in 1863, a single turret monitor launched during the Civil War, and a steam tug purchased for the navy in 1898.

OTSEGO. A beautiful lake of Otsego County, New York, surrounded by high hills and picturesque scenery. It is the outlet of the Susquehanna River, which rises in this vicinity.

This ship-name came into use in 1840, since when it has been given to three naval vessels.

OVERTON (Destroyer). Named in memory of Captain Macon C. Overton, U. S. M. C. A native of Georgia, he volunteered for service in the Marine Corps in August, 1917, being commissioned as second lieutenant. While serving with his regiment in France, he won distinction at the battles of Belleau Wood, Vierzy and Mont Blanc, being awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the French Croix de Guerre for extraordinary heroism in action. He was mortally wounded at St. George, on November 1, 1918, while guiding a tank forward against an enemy machine gun position.

OZARK (Monitor). A term at one time applied to a local band of Quapaw Indians, from their residence in the Ozark Mountain Region of Missouri and Arkansas. The spelling is an American rendering of the French "Aux Arcs," intended to designate the early French post among the Arkansa.

This ship-name was introduced during the Civil War.

PADUCAH (Survey Ship). A city and county seat of McCracken County, in the State of Kentucky, situated at the confluence of the Tennessee with the Ohio River. It was settled in 1821 and named in honor of an Indian chief who lived in the vicinity. It was incorporated as a town in 1830, and chartered as a city in 1856. The city was occupied by General Grant in the fall of 1861 and resisted the attempts of the Confederates to retake it three years later.

PALMER (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral James S. Palmer, U. S. Navy. He was born in 1810, and entered the navy as a midshipman on January 1, 1825. He was commissioned as lieutenant in 1836, and commanded the schooner *Flirt* in the blockade of the Mexican ports, during the War with Mexico. In the Civil War, he commanded the *Iroquois* during the Mississippi River Campaign of 1862, taking part in numerous engagements and leading Admiral Farragut's fleet in the passage of the Vicksburg batteries on June 28, 1862. He was made a captain in July, 1862, and in the following year he was chosen to command Admiral Farragut's flagship, the *Hartford*, and fought her in the Battle of Port Hudson, March 14, 1863. As commodore, he was flag-captain of the fleet at the Battle

of Mobile Bay. After the war he was promoted to rear-admiral and given command of the South Atlantic Squadron. He died of yellow fever at St. Thomas, W. I., on December 7, 1867, while in command of the squadron.

PALOS (Gunboat). Palos de la Frontera, a seaport of Spain, from which Christopher Columbus sailed in 1492 on his first voyage of discovery to the New World.

PAMPANGA (Gunboat). A mountain and province on the Island of Luzon in the Philippines.

PARKER (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York, and entered the navy as a midshipman in March, 1839. He served in the Florida War against the Indians, after which he was ordered to the *Michigan* on the Great Lakes. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was attached to the Washington navy yard, where he rendered eminent services. As commander, he commanded the gunboat *Mahaska*, in which he participated in the operations against Charleston, S. C., in 1863. In the following year he was given command of the Potomac Flotilla. After the war he was promoted captain and commanded the steam frigate *Franklin* in European waters. In 1872, he attained the rank of commodore. Among his best known works are his treatises and instructions relative to fleet tactics under steam and the use of naval howitzers afloat. He was one of the founders of the U. S. Naval Institute organized in 1873 "for the advancement of professional and scientific knowledge in the navy." In 1878, he

was named superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He died on June 10, 1879.

PARROTT (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant George F. Parrott, Jr., U. S. Navy. He was born in North Carolina on December 23, 1887, and entered the Naval Academy in July, 1906. He was promoted to lieutenant on July 1, 1917. He lost his life at sea, October 9, 1918, when the destroyer *Shaw* was rammed by the British troopship *Aquitania*.

PASSAIC (District Tug). A river of New Jersey. It rises in the southern part of Morris County, and after flowing for nearly 100 miles through Essex and Passaic Counties, empties into Newark Bay.

This ship-name dates from the Civil War.

PATAPSCO (Fleet Tug). A river of Maryland. It rises in the north-western part of the state in Carroll County, and enters Chesapeake Bay below the city of Baltimore.

The first vessel to bear this name was a single-turreted monitor launched in 1862.

PATTERSON (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Daniel T. Patterson, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York in 1771, and entered the navy as a midshipman on August 20, 1800. During the Tripolitan War he was attached to the frigate *Philadelphia* and was taken prisoner when frigate ran upon a reef off Tripoli and was compelled to surrender. Upon his release he was commissioned as lieutenant. During the War of 1812 he distinguished himself by the able manner in which he utilized the naval forces at his disposal for

the defence of New Orleans in 1815, for which he received the thanks of Congress. He was promoted to captain in 1815 and in 1828, became a member of the Board of Navy Commissioners. From 1832 to 1835 he commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean. He died at Washington, D. C., on August 25, 1839.

PATUXENT (Fleet Tug). A river of Maryland. It rises near the north-western extremity of Howard County, and after flowing in a southeasterly direction for about 100 miles, enters Chesapeake Bay between Calvert and St. Mary Counties. It was the scene of several encounters between Commodore Bayney's gunboats and the British blockading squadron in 1814.

PAUL HAMILTON (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable Paul Hamilton, who was Secretary of the Navy during the first administration of President Madison, 1809-1813.

PAUL JONES (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore John Paul Jones, U. S. Navy. He was born in Scotland in 1747, and went to sea at an early age, making several voyages to America. In 1773, he succeeded to the estate of a relative in Virginia, which he thenceforth made his home. On the outbreak of the Revolution, he took a prominent part in the organization of the Continental Navy and was commissioned a first lieutenant in December, 1775. He served in the *Alfred* during the expedition against New Providence, after which he made several very successful cruises in the *Providence* and *Alfred*. In 1778, he was ordered to visit European waters in the 18-gun ship *Ranger* and with her he made a brilliant cruise around

Ireland, capturing the British 20-gun *Drake* in Belfast Lough on April 24, 1778, besides performing a series of daring descents on the coast of Scotland. The following year, as commodore, he took command of a small squadron with which he proceeded to cruise around the British Isles. He made numerous captures and on September 23, 1779, he fell in with the Baltic Fleet under convoy of the 50-gun frigate *Serapis* and 22-gun ship *Countess of Scarborough*. He at once engaged the *Serapis* with the *Bon Homme Richard*, 42, and captured her after one of the most desperate and bloody actions of the war, during which his own ship was so badly damaged that she sank the next day. For this victory Louis XVI conferred the Order of Merit upon him, while Congress voted him a gold medal. He returned to the United States in the *Ariel* in 1780, and in the following year was given command of the *America*, 74, under construction at Portsmouth, N. H. After the war, he was appointed prize-agent in Europe, and in 1787, he entered the Russian service as rear-admiral, commanding the Black Sea Fleet during the war with Turkey. He died in Paris, France, on July 18, 1792. His body was brought back to the United States in 1905 and deposited in the chapel of the Naval Academy in Annapolis.

PAULDING (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York in 1797, and entered the Navy as a midshipman in September, 1811. During the War of 1812, he served on board the *Ticonderoga* on Lake Champlain, and was commended by Commodore Macdonough for gallantry in the action of September 11,

1814. As captain, he commanded the sloop-of-war *Vincennes* and accompanied Commodore Biddle on his expedition to Japan in 1845. On his return from this cruise; he was ordered to visit the Baltic Sea in the *St. Lawrence* which was the first man-of-war to display the Stars and Stripes in the ports of northern Europe. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was placed in command of the *Pawnee* in an attempt to save the government property at the Norfolk Navy-Yard, in April, 1861, and later he served on the naval board which examined and adopted Ericsson's plans for a turreted monitor. He was named a rear-admiral on the retired list on July 16, 1862. He died at Huntington, L. I., on October 20, 1878.

PAWNEE (District Tug). A tribe of North American Indians of Cadoan stock. They formerly lived on the Platte River in Nebraska, and called themselves "the men of men." They were a brave, war-loving tribe, whose history is one of continual strife with their neighbors.

This ship-name came into use in 1858, and was assigned to one of the screw sloops built in that year.

PAWTUCKET (District Tug). A city of Providence County, Rhode Island, on the Blackstone River. It formerly formed part of the township of Rehoboth, Mass., but in 1828, the township of Pawtucket was set apart and transferred to Rhode Island. The first settlement within the present limits was made about 1670.

PEACOCK (Mine Sweeper). This ship-name commemorates the capture of the British 18-gun brig *Peacock* by the sloop-of-war *Hornet*, 18, commanded by Master

Commandant James Lawrence, off the coast of Guiana, on February 24, 1813.

The mine sweeper *Peacock* now in service is the fourth naval vessel to bear this name.

PEARY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. Navy. He was born in Cresson, Pa., May 6, 1856, and entered the navy as a civil engineer in October, 1881. He made his first Arctic expedition in 1886, and five years later visited the Polar regions on an expedition fitted out by the Academy of Sciences. He led another expedition to the Arctic in 1898-1902, and in 1905, sailed again in the steamer *Roosevelt*, returning in October, 1906, after having reached the "highest north." In July, 1908, he set out on his eighth Arctic expedition, and in the following spring he made his final dash of 130 miles to the North Pole in five days, reaching it on April 6, 1909. On his return he was honored by the leading scientific societies of Europe and America, and was promoted to rear-admiral in the Navy and given the thanks of Congress by special Act of March 30, 1911. He died in Washington, D. C., February 20, 1920.

PECOS (Fuel Ship). Named for the River Pecos. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, in San Miguel County, New Mexico, and flows for 800 miles through the extensive arid table-lands of New Mexico and Texas before emptying into the Rio Grande.

PENACOOK (District Tug). A confederacy of Algonquin tribes that occupied the basin of the Merrimack River and the adjacent region in New Hampshire.

PENGUIN (Mine Sweeper). This ship-name was introduced to commemorate the capture of the British brig-of-war of that name by the *Hornet*, 18, of Tristian d'Acunha on March 23, 1815.

The mine-sweeper *Penguin* now in service is the second naval vessel to bear this name.

PENNSYLVANIA (Battleship). One of the original thirteen states of the Union. It was first settled by the Swedes in 1638, but under the Government of the Penn family, which lasted from 1681 to 1776, it was colonized by English Quakers, Scots, Irish, Dutch, and French Huguenots. It derives its name from its founder, William Penn, to whom it was ceded by Charles II, in 1681, and from the word Sylvania, to designate its vast forests. In 1776, the Commonwealth assumed the governmental rights of the colony. During the Revolution, Pennsylvania's attitude in the struggle with the mother country was of prime importance, and led to the choice of Philadelphia as the seat of the two Continental Congresses, and of the Federal Government during the early days of the Constitution.

This ship-name was adopted following the Act of March 3, 1819, and has been officially assigned to five naval vessels: a 74-gun line-of-battleship authorized in 1816, a screw-sloop built in 1863, a battleship constructed in 1904, an armored cruiser launched in 1903, and a battleship laid down in 1913.

PENOBSCOT (District Tug). A river of Maine. It rises in Somerset County, near the Canadian border; and flows eastward to Piscataquis County, where it ex-

pands into a long lake named Chesuncook. From this lake, it runs through Penobscot County and empties into Penobscot Bay, a large inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. The name is derived from an Algonquian word meaning "at the falls of the rock."

This ship-name dates from the year 1861.

PENSACOLA (Navy Cargo Ship). A city and port of entry in the State of Florida, situated on Pensacola Bay, about 6 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It was first settled by Tristan de Luna, in 1559, but it was not until 1696, that the present town was founded. When the Floridas were ceded to England, it became the seat of Government for West Florida. In 1812, the British made it the base of their operations against the Americans, who in retaliation attacked it several times, until it definitely became American territory following the transfer of Florida.

This ship-name was introduced in 1858.

PEORIA (Fleet Tug). A city and port of entry in the State of Illinois. In 1680, La Salle built a fort opposite the present site, whose settlement dates from about 1725. It was burned in 1812, and rebuilt seven years later. It was incorporated as a town in 1835, and received its present charter in 1845. Peoria was named from one of the five tribes of Illinois Indians.

This ship-name first appeared in the Navy register during the Civil War.

PERCIVAL (Destroyer). Named in memory of Captain John Percival, U. S. Navy. He was born in Barnstable, Mass., on April 3, 1779, and entered the navy as a master's mate during the War with France, being

promoted to midshipman in 1800. Nine years later, he was appointed sailing master, and during the War of 1812 he distinguished himself by his brilliant capture of the British armed tender *Eagle* off Sandy Hook, July 4, 1813. Later, he served in the sloop *Peacock* and was commended for gallantry in her engagement with the *Epervier* April 29, 1814, being promoted to lieutenant and awarded a sword by Congress. He attained the rank of captain in 1841. He died in Dorchester, Mass., on September 17, 1862.

PERKINS (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore George H. Perkins, U. S. Navy. He was born in Hopkinton, N. H., on October 20, 1836, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1851. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was commissioned as lieutenant, and ordered to the gunboat *Cayuga*, in which he participated in the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862, and in the capture of New Orleans, La. In 1863 he commanded the *Sciota* on the Texas blockade and in the following year he took the monitor *Chickasaw* into action at Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864, in a manner that elicited the praise of Admiral Farragut. After the war, he made several cruises to the Far East. He was promoted to captain in March, 1882, and was retired nine years later with the rank of commodore. He died at Boston, Mass., on October 28, 1899.

PERRY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, U. S. Navy, and his brother Commodore Matthew C. Perry, U. S. Navy. The former was born in Newport, R. I., in August, 1785, and en-

tered the navy as a midshipman during the War with France. In 1802 he went to the Mediterranean in the *John Adams* and served in her during the Tripolitan War, being promoted to acting lieutenant when 17 years of age. Returning to the United States, he sailed again for the Mediterranean in 1805 in the *Constellation*. He was commissioned as lieutenant in 1807 and given command of the flotilla of gunboats in New York harbor. In 1812 he was ordered to join Commodore Chauncey's squadron on Lake Ontario, where he distinguished himself in the attack on Fort George, May 27, 1813. As master commandant, he was assigned to command the squadron fitting out on Lake Erie, where by great exertions he managed to assemble a force sufficient to meet the British fleet in the battle of Put-in-Bay, September 10, 1813. His flagship, the *Lawrence*, was so battered that he abandoned her during the action, and hoisted his flag, inscribed with the dying words of Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship," on the *Niagara*. For this victory he was voted a gold medal and the thanks of Congress, and was promoted to captain. He was given command of the *Java*, 44, but that vessel being blockaded by a superior force, he was unable to get to sea. In 1815 he went to the Mediterranean with Commodore Decatur's squadron and in 1819 he sailed in the *John Adams* to command the Brazil squadron, where he fell a victim to the yellow fever and died, August 23, 1819.

Commodore Matthew C. Perry was born at South Kingston, R. I., in 1795, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1809. During the War of 1812 he served in the squadrons of Commodores Rodgers and De-

catur, being promoted to lieutenant in 1813. He made several cruises to the coast of Africa and to the Mediterranean, and commanded the schooner *Shark* in the West Indies. He was promoted to master commandant in 1826 and named a captain eleven years later. From 1838 to 1840 he commanded the steam frigate *Fulton* in connection with the experiments in steam navigation. In 1844 he went to the coast of Africa as commodore of the squadron in those waters. During the Mexican War, he joined the Home Squadron in the Gulf of Mexico in 1846, where he conducted several expeditions against the towns of Tobasco and Laguna, and in March, 1847, he succeeded Commodore Conner in command of the squadron, which was then engaged in besieging Vera Cruz. After the war, he was ordered home on special duty, 1849-1852, after which he sailed for the East Indies on a cruise which became memorable in the annals of the navy, and during which he carried the American flag into Japanese waters and concluded a treaty which opened their ports to American enterprise. He was on special duty connected with this expedition for several years after his return to Washington. He died in New York, on March 4, 1858.

PETREL (Gunboat). This ship-name came into use during the Mexican War, when it was borne by a small armed schooner. The second *Petrel* was a river gun-boat in service during the Civil War; the third was a steel gunboat built in 1887; and the fourth was a motor patrol boat added to the navy during the World War.

PHILADELPHIA (Cruiser). The third city in population in the United States and the chief city of Pennsylvania, situated on the Delaware River. It was founded in 1682 by William Penn, and soon became one of the leading towns of the Continent. During the Revolutionary Era, it was chosen as the meeting place of the Continental Congresses, and continued as the seat of government until its occupation by the British in September, 1777. The Declaration of Independence was proclaimed here on July 4, 1776, and in 1797 it was the seat of the Federal Convention which framed the Constitution, after which it was for ten years the national capital.

This ship-name has figured prominently in every one of our naval wars, from the Revolution to the World War. Of the four naval vessels which have borne the name of the Quaker City, the frigate *Philadelphia*, destroyed in the harbor of Tripoli by Captain Decatur, is the most famous.

PHILIP (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral John W. Philip, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York, August 26, 1840, and entered the Naval Academy as acting midshipman in 1856. On graduation, he was ordered to the sloop *Marion*, after which he served in the gunboat *Chippewa*, taking part in the operations against Charleston, S. C., in 1863, and being wounded during an engagement in Stono Inlet. After the war he made several cruises to the Far East. As commander, he was given command of the *Tuscarora* on the Pacific Station in 1878, after which he served for many years as light-house inspector. As captain, he commanded the cruiser *Atlanta* in 1890-91,

and the armored cruiser *New York* in 1893-94. During the Spanish War, he commanded the battleship *Texas* in Cuban waters, and took a prominent part in the Battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898, being commended for eminent and conspicuous conduct in that action and promoted to rear-admiral on March 3, 1899. He died in New York on June 30, 1900.

PILLSBURY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral John E. Pillsbury, U. S. Navy. He was born in Massachusetts, and entered the Naval Academy in 1862. On graduation he made a cruise in the steam frigate *Minnesota*, being promoted to ensign in 1868, and named master in 1870. He served in the *Colorado* during the attack on the Corean forts in 1871. As lieutenant, he was assigned to torpedo duty in 1873, after which he was engaged in special service for the Coast Survey and Hydrographic Office, and his investigations of the ocean's secrets soon won him the reputation of one of the foremost geographers of the world, his writings on the Gulf Stream being recognized as the standard work upon that subject. As lieutenant-commander, he commanded the *Vesuvius* in Cuban waters during the Spanish War. He was promoted to commander, August 10, 1898, and named captain in 1902. He was for several years on duty in the Navy Department, and in January, 1908, was appointed chief of the Bureau of Navigation with the rank of rear-admiral. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1919.

PISCATAQUA (Fleet Tug). A river of New Hampshire. It is formed by the Cocheco and Salmon rivers, which unite about three miles south-east of Dover. It

forms part of the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire, and enters the Atlantic Ocean at Portsmouth, for which its mouth forms a good harbor.

The tug *Piscataqua* now in service is the fourth vessel of the navy to bear this name.

PITTSBURGH (Cruiser). The second largest city of Pennsylvania, and the county seat of Allegheny County, situated on the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers. It owed its origin to the strategic value of its site in the struggle between the English and French for the possession of the North American Continent. Fort Duquesne erected by the French in 1754, was the scene of Braddock's defeat. Four years later it was captured by the English, and renamed "Pitts-Bourgh," in honor of the distinguished English statesman, being permanently settled in 1760. During the Revolutionary War, the fort was maintained as a frontier Indian post. The town became a County seat in 1791 and was incorporated as a borough in 1794. It received its city charter in 1816.

PLYMOUTH. A township and county seat of Plymouth County; in the south-eastern part of the state of Massachusetts. It was the first permanent settlement in New England and dates its founding from the landing of the Pilgrims from the *Mayflower* on December 21, 1620.

This ship-name was introduced in 1843, since when it has been borne by four vessels of the navy.

POCAHONTAS (Fleet Tug). The daughter of Powhatan, the ruling chief of Powhatan confederacy in Vir-

ginia. She is celebrated for her heroism in saving the life of Captain John Smith from the vengeance of her tribespeople. She was afterward converted to Christianity and married to an English gentleman named John Rolfe. She died in 1617.

The transport *Pocahontas*, in service during the World War, was the third vessel of the navy to bear this name.

POMPEY (Store Ship). Sextus Pompeius Magnus, the son of the great Roman Triumvir. He was born in 75 B. C., and devoted his whole life to a struggle against the new rulers of Rome. After the death of Caesar, he was proscribed, and not daring return to Italy, he fitted out a fleet with which he ravaged the Italian coast, until his defeat at Naulochus off the coast of Sicily in 36 B. C. He then fled to Asia Minor, where he died the following year.

PONTIAC (District Tug). An Indian chief of the Ottawa and leader in the "Conspiracy of Pontiac." He was born about 1720 and became a chief at the age of 35. He allied himself with the French, whom he supported in their wars with the English. He was the leader in the attacks against the English frontier posts in 1762-3. In these operations his power of organization and his ascendancy over his followers marked him as one of the most remarkable men of the Indian race in American history. He was murdered in April, 1769, by a Kaskaskia Indian in the pay of an English trader. This ship-name dates from the Civil War, since when it has been assigned to three vessels.

POPE. Named in honor of Commodore John Pope, U. S. Navy. He was born in Massachusetts, and entered the navy as a midshipman in May, 1816. As commander he commanded the brig *Dolphin* on the African Station, 1846-47. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was sent in the *Richmond* to establish the blockade off the mouth of the Mississippi River. He was promoted to commodore on the retired list on July 16, 1862. He died at Boston, Mass., on January 14, 1876.

PORPOISE. This ship-name, which dates from 1820, was very popular during the sailing-ship era. It was last assigned to a submarine built for the navy in 1900.

PORTER (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore David Porter, U. S. Navy, and his son Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. Navy. Commodore David Porter was born in Boston, Mass., on February 1, 1780, and went to sea at an early age. He received a midshipman's warrant in the navy in April, 1798, and served in the *Constellation* during her action with the *Insurgente*, February 9, 1799. Promoted to lieutenant, he was transferred to the *Experiment*, in which he had an encounter lasting seven hours with ten picaroon barges in the West Indies. During the Tripolitan War he served in the frigate *Philadelphia*, being taken prisoner when the frigate ran ashore off Tripoli Harbor, October, 1803. On the outbreak of the War of 1812 he commanded the frigate *Essex*, and after a successful cruise on the coast, he proceeded to the Pacific Ocean on one of the most adventurous cruises in history. For ten months he was practically master of the Pacific until March 28, 1814, when he was attacked in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chile,

by two British ships-of-war of superior force, and compelled to surrender after a resistance of over two hours. On his return to the United States he was named a member of the Board of Navy Commissioners, which post he resigned in 1823 to take command of an expedition fitting out against the West India pirates. He resigned from the service in 1826. He was named American Consul General to the Barbary Powers by President Jackson, and later transferred to Constantinople as resident minister. He died in Pera, Turkey, on March 28, 1843.

Admiral David D. Porter was born in Chester, Pa., on June 8, 1813. In 1824, he accompanied his father in the *John Adams* and five years later he was appointed a midshipman in the navy, making his first cruise to the Mediterranean in the *Concord*. After this, he was attached to the coast survey until 1846, when he was sent to Haiti on a secret mission for the Department of State. He served with distinction during the Mexican War as first lieutenant, and afterwards as commanding officer of the *Spitfire*. The outbreak of the Civil War found him on shore duty with the rank of lieutenant. In a little over two years he had attained the rank of rear-admiral, commanding a squadron. He commanded the *Powhatan* on a special mission to relieve Fort Pickens in 1861. Later he fitted out and commanded the famous mortar flotilla, which rendered such good service at New Orleans, Vicksburg and Port Hudson. He was promoted to acting rear-admiral on September, 1862, and transferred to the command of the Mississippi Squadron, where he conducted a successful naval campaign in co-operation with the army under General Grant, which culminated in the fall of

Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. For this he received the thanks of Congress, and a commission as rear-admiral from that date. In the spring of 1864, he co-operated with General Banks in the Red River expedition, where his energy saved the fleet after the failure of the military part of the campaign. He was then ordered to command the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron during the attacks on Fort Fisher, and for his successful reduction of that stronghold he was voted the thanks of the nation, this being the fourth vote of thanks received by him during the war. He was named vice-admiral on July 25, 1866, and ordered to Annapolis as superintendent of the Naval Academy, where his administration marked an epoch in the history of that institution. In August, 1870, he was given the rank of admiral and for the next twenty years he devoted himself to his duties as senior officer of the navy. He died at Washington, D. C., on February 13, 1891.

PORTSMOUTH. A city and port of entry in the state of New Hampshire, and the site of a United States navy-yard. It is one of the oldest permanent settlements in the state, having been founded in 1623. It was chartered as a city in 1849. During the Spanish War, Admiral Cervera and other Spanish officers and sailors, captured off Santiago, were held prisoners here from July to September, 1898. In 1905, the treaty ending the war between Japan and Russia was negotiated in one of the buildings of the navy-yard.

This ship-name dates from the naval reorganization of 1798, and is closely associated with the acquisition of California in 1846.

POTOMAC (Fleet Tug). A river in the east-central part of the United States, having its source in the Allegheny Mountains and flowing south-east into Chesapeake Bay. The main stream has a length of about 450 miles, and forms part of the boundary between the States of Maryland and Virginia. During the Civil War it was the scene of continuous encounters between the vessels of the Potomac Flotilla and the Confederate shore batteries erected to obstruct the approaches to Washington.

This ship-name was introduced in 1819.

POWHATAN (District Tug). The ruling chief and founder of the Powhatan confederacy in Virginia at the period of the first English settlement. His proper name was Wahunsonacock, but he was commonly known as Powhatan from one of his favorite residences at the falls of the James River. He was the father of Pocahontas, whose marriage to an Englishman in 1613 reconciled him to the presence of the first settlers.

This ship-name often recurs in the Navy registers of the last seventy years. It was last borne by a converted tug acquired on the outbreak of the Spanish War.

PRAIRIE (Destroyer). A level tract of grassy and treeless country generally restricted to the great plains of North America. In the United States the prairies extend from southern Michigan and western Ohio west of the Missouri River to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains.

PREBLE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Edward Preble, U. S. Navy. He was born at Falmouth Neck, Me., on August 15, 1761, and during the Revolutionary War served in several privateers and in the Massachusetts State cruiser *Protector*. Taken prisoner, he was confined on board the prison-ship *Jersey*, but he was exchanged in time to win new honors during the cruise of the *Winthrop* in 1782. After the war he entered the merchant service, where he remained for fifteen years. In 1798, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the regular navy, and ordered to command the *Pickering* in the West Indies, after which he was promoted to captain and given command of the frigate *Essex*. It was during this cruise that he had the honor of being the first American naval officer to display the Stars and Stripes east of the Cape of Good Hope. During the Tripolitan War he commanded the squadron sent to the Mediterranean to bring the Barbary corsairs to terms, and the brilliant manner in which he conducted the naval campaign of 1804 won him special recognition from Congress. He died in Portland, Me., on August 25, 1807.

The destroyer *Preble* now in service is the third naval vessel to bear the name of this officer.

PRESTON (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant Samuel W. Preston, U. S. Navy. He was appointed to the Naval Academy in October, 1858, and graduated at the head of his class in the spring of 1861. He made a cruise in the *Wabash* on the southern blockade, after which he was promoted to the grade of lieutenant, August 1, 1862, and ordered to duty as flag-lieutenant on the staff of Admiral Dahl-

gren, commanding the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He participated with distinction in the operations against Charleston, S. C., for which he was mentioned in despatches. He commanded the third division of the assaulting party in the attempt to carry Fort Sumter, July 10, 1863, which was repulsed with great slaughter, and he, with many others, was taken prisoner. After his exchange in 1864, he applied for immediate active duty, and in December, 1864, he became Admiral Porter's flag-lieutenant. He was present at the two bombardments of Fort Fisher, and in the land attack on that work, held a post of great responsibility. He was killed while leading his men to the assault, on January 15, 1865.

PRINCETON. A borough of Mercer County, New Jersey, and the seat of Princeton University. It was settled in the early part of the 18th Century and at the time of the Revolution was strongly patriotic. It was the scene of General Washington's victory over a British detachment on January 3, 1777, which resulted in the withdrawal of the enemy from West Jersey. The Continental Congress met here in 1783, and received the news of the definite treaty with Great Britain.

The gunboat *Princeton*, built in 1896, was the third vessel of the navy to bear this name.

PROMETHEUS (Repair Ship). In Greek mythology, a Titan, the brother of Epimetheus and Atlas. For the benefit of newly-created mankind, he stole a spark of fire from the heavens. In punishment for this Zeus (Jupiter) chained him to a rock in the Caucasus, where

an eagle daily tore at his liver, which grew afresh at night. From these torments he was at length delivered by Hercules.

This ship-name dates from 1814.

PROVIDENCE. The second largest city of New England, and the capital of Rhode Island. It was founded in 1636 by Roger Williams, and its early history is closely bound up with that of the commonwealth. It was incorporated as a town in 1649, and chartered as a city in 1832. During the Revolution, it was known as an important privateering center.

This ship-name was popular during the Revolutionary War, being assigned to three different vessels in the Continental Service between 1775 and 1783.

PRUITT (Destroyer). Named for Corporal John H. Pruitt, U. S. M. C., who was killed at Mont Blanc Ridge, France, October 4, 1918, after having captured singlehanded two machine guns, killed two Germans and taken 40 prisoners. He was posthumously awarded the Navy Medal of Honor.

PUEBLO (Cruiser). The second largest city of the State of Colorado, and one of the most important industrial centers west of the Missouri River. It was originally a Mexican settlement, and received its name from the Spanish word "pueblo" for village. The Mormons settled there temporarily on their way to Utah, 1846-48, and a trading post was established in 1850. A permanent settlement was finally made near Fontaine qui Bouille in 1858. It was chartered as a city in 1870, and again with a larger area, in 1887.

PUTNAM (Destroyer). Named in honor of Master Charles F. Putnam, U. S. Navy. He was born in Illinois, and entered the Naval Academy as a midshipman in 1869. After graduation he made a cruise in the *Kearsarge*, and was commissioned as ensign on July 16, 1874. As master he spent several years on duty with the coast survey. While in command of the shore depot of the Jeannette Search Expedition, he learned of the burning of the *U. S. S. Rodgers*; he immediately set out from Cape Serdze but lost his way in a blinding snow storm on June 10, 1882, and drifted out to sea on an ice floe.

PYRO (Ammunition Ship). A combining form designating fire or heat, used to imply an actual or theoretical derivative by action of heat. It is derived from the Greek word, *Πυρός* meaning fire.

QUINCY (Navy Cargo Ship). A city of Norfolk County in the State of Massachusetts. It was settled in 1625 as Merry Mount, and became a Puritan settlement in 1634. It was famous in Colonial times for its maritime commerce. It was chartered as a city in 1888.

QUINNEBAUG. A former tribe of North American Indians, classed with the Nipmuc, but subject by conquest to the Pequot. They lived on the banks of the Quinnebaug River in Connecticut.

This ship-name came into use during the Civil War. The mine-planter *Quinnebaug* in service during the Civil War was the third vessel of the navy to bear this name.

QUIROS (Gunboat). Named for Don Teodoro de Quiros, a Dominican monk. He was born in 1599, and was for many years Commissioner General of the Holy Inquisition in the Philippines. He worked as a missionary among the natives of the Island of Formosa, and was the author of several religious works and the compiler of a dictionary of the Tagalos language. He died in 1662.

This ship-name was introduced in 1899 when the gunboat *Quiros*, captured from the Spaniards in the preceding year, was taken into the service.

RADFORD (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral William Radford, U. S. Navy. A native of Virginia, he entered the navy as a midshipman in 1825. He made several cruises to the Mediterranean, and on February 9, 1837, was promoted to lieutenant. During the Mexican War he served in the *Warren* on the Pacific Coast and was commended for cutting out a Mexican man-of-war. The outbreak of the Civil War found him commanding the steam sloop *Dacotah* in the East Indies. On his return home, he was promoted to captain and ordered to the sloop-of-war *Cumberland*, but was absent on court-martial duty at Old Point, when his ship was destroyed by the Confederate ram *Merrimack*, on March 8, 1862. As commodore, he commanded the ironclad frigate *New Ironsides* during the operations against Fort Fisher in 1864-65. After the war he was promoted to rear-admiral. He died in Washington, D. C., on January 8, 1890.

RALEIGH (Light Cruiser). The capital city of North Carolina. In 1788, the site of the city, then known as

Wake Court House, was chosen for the capital of the state. Four years later the city was laid out and named in honor of the celebrated English seaman and explorer, Sir Walter Raleigh, who founded the first English colony in North America. It was incorporated in 1795 and received its present charter in 1899.

RAMAPO (Oiler). A river of New Jersey, having its source in Orange County and flowing southward through Bergen County until it enters the Pompton River, about eight miles above Paterson.

RAMSAY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Francis M. Ramsay, U. S. Navy. He was born in the District of Columbia, and appointed to the Naval Academy in October, 1850. Prior to the Civil War he served on various ships and performed ordnance duty at the Washington navy-yard. In 1863 and 1864 he commanded the ironclad *Choctaw* on the Mississippi River, and took part in many engagements leading up to the Yazoo River Expedition and the destruction of the Confederate navy-yard and vessels in that region. During the siege of Vicksburg, he commanded a battery mounted on scows, and in the following year he joined in the Red River Expedition, being finally promoted to the command of a division of the Mississippi Squadron. During the last year of the war he commanded a gunboat in the two attacks against Fort Fisher, N. C., and in the closing operations on the North Atlantic coast. He was promoted to commander in 1866, and eleven years later to captain. In 1881, he commanded the *Trenton* in European

waters. From 1889 to 1897 he was chief of the Bureau of Navigation, first with the rank of commodore, and after 1894 with that of rear-admiral. He died in Washington, D. C., on July 19, 1914.

RANGER (Battle Cruiser). This ship-name was perpetuated to commemorate John Paul Jones's first cruise in European waters in the 18-gun ship *Ranger*, and his capture of the British 20-gun ship *Drake* off the coast of Ireland, April 24, 1778.

The battle-cruiser *Ranger*, now building, is the fifth ship of the navy to bear this name.

RAPPAHANNOCK (Store Ship). A river of Virginia, which has its source near the base of the Blue Ridge and runs south-east for 155 miles until it empties into Chesapeake Bay. It was an important theatre of naval operations during the Civil War.

RARITAN. A river of New Jersey, formed by its northern and southern branches, which unite about five miles west of Somerville. It flows in a general easterly direction and finally enters Raritan Bay between South Amboy and Perth Amboy.

This ship-name was introduced in 1820.

RATHBURNE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain John P. Rathburne, U. S. Navy. He was appointed a captain in the Continental Navy on February 15, 1777, and made several successful cruises in the 12-gun brig *Providence*. On January 27, 1778, he made a descent upon New Providence Island, W. I., captured the fort guarding the harbor and beat off the British sloop-of-war *Greyton*. On his return from

this cruise he was given command of the 28-gun frigate *Queen of France*, in which he cruised during the year 1779.

REID (Destroyer). Named in honor of Sailing Master Samuel Chester Reid, U. S. Navy. He was born in Norwich, Conn., on August 25, 1783, and went to sea at the age of 11. He served as acting midshipman in the *Baltimore* in 1798, and during the War of 1812 he commanded the privateer brig *General Armstrong* in which he fought one of the most brilliant actions of the war. Attacked by the boats of a British squadron in the harbor of Fayal, on the night of September 26, 1814, he made such a desperate resistance that the enemy gave up their attempt to capture the privateer, after losing 173 officers and men in two boat attacks.

REINA MERCEDES (Cruiser). This cruiser, captured from the Spaniards in 1898, was named by them in honor of Queen Mercedes, the first wife of King Alfonso XII. of Spain.

REINDEER. This ship-name commemorates the capture of the British sloop-of-war *Reindeer*, 18, by the sloop-of-war *Wasp*, 18, Master Commandant Johnstone Blakely, after a gallant action on June 28, 1814.

RELIEF (Hospital Ship). This ship-name was first used in 1835, and assigned to one of the store-ships built for the navy in that year. The hospital ship *Relief*, now in service, is the second vessel to bear the name.

RENO (Destroyer). Named in memory of Lieutenant-Commander Walter E. Reno, U. S. Navy. He was born in Davis County, Iowa, on October 3, 1881, and

entered the Naval Academy in 1902. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-Commander in May, 1917, and was given command of the destroyer *Chauncey*. He lost his life when the *Chauncey* was rammed by an English merchant steamer which she was conveying through the danger zone, November 19, 1917.

RENSHAW (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commander William B. Renshaw, U. S. Navy. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on October 11, 1816, and received an appointment as midshipman in the navy in 1831. During the Mexican War he served on the Pacific coast in the sloop-of-war *Warren*, distinguishing himself especially in the Battle of San Gabriel. He was promoted to commander in 1861 and given command of the steamer *Westfield*, which formed part of the Mortar Flotilla of Admiral Farragut's fleet in the expedition against New Orleans. He was commended for the handsome manner in which he handled his vessel on this occasion. Later in the year he commanded the naval force which captured Galveston, Tex., but in defending that place against a Confederate attack on January 1, 1863, he found himself so hard pressed that he set fire to his vessel to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, and was killed by the explosion which followed.

RESOLUTE (Tug). This ship-name dates back to the early days of the Civil War, since when it has been given to four naval vessels: a steam tug purchased in 1861, a naval transport in service during the Spanish War, a mine-sweeper bought on the outbreak of the World War, and a tugboat purchased in 1918.

REUBEN JAMES (Destroyer). Named in memory of Boatswain's Mate Reuben James, U. S. Navy. He was born in Delaware about 1776, and went to sea when a boy. He served in the *Constellation* during the War with France, and in 1804 sailed for the Mediterranean in the frigate *United States*. He was one of the first to volunteer under Decatur in the expedition to destroy the *Philadelphia* in the harbor of Tripoli, and during one of the hand-to-hand encounters with the enemy gunboats, although wounded in both arms he interposed his head to save the life of Decatur from the blow of a Turkish scimiter. When he recovered from his wounds he followed Decatur to the *Constitution* and later to the *Congress*. He was on board the *United States* during her action with the *Macedonian*, and in the *President* when she was captured by a British squadron in January, 1815. He followed Decatur to the Algerine War in 1815. In the long peace that followed he remained in the service, cruising in the Mediterranean, the West Indies and the Pacific Ocean, and spinning yarns about the "ten fights and as many scrimmages" which he had seen.

REVENGE. This ship-name was famous in the annals of the Revolution and the War of 1812, when it was borne by four regular naval vessels and twenty-three private armed ships.

RHODE ISLAND (Battleship). One of the thirteen original states of the Union. It owes its name to the Dutch navigator, Adrian Block, who on first sighting land in 1614, called it Roade Eylandt on account of the red clay on its shores. The first settlement was made

at Providence in 1636 by Roger Williams. The people of Rhode Island played a prominent part in the struggle for independence. They burnt the *Gaspee* on June 9, 1772, and in 1778 besieged a British army in Newport with the aid of their French allies.

This ship-name was introduced during the Civil War.

RICHMOND (Light Cruiser). The capital city of Virginia, and the county seat of Henrico County, situated on the James River, about twelve miles from the sea. The first permanent settlement was made here in 1609 and was named Richmond from the similarity of its site to that of Richmond on the Thames in England. It was incorporated as a town in 1742 and chartered as a city in 1782. During the Civil War it was the capital of the Confederate States and the center of the military campaigns in the east between 1861 and 1865.

This ship-name, famous in the annals of the Civil War, was introduced in 1798.

RINGGOLD (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Cadwalader Ringgold, U. S. Navy. He was born in Maryland and entered the navy as a midshipman on March 4, 1819. As lieutenant he commanded the brig *Porpoise* in the Wilkes Exploring Expedition to the South Seas, 1838-1842. Ten years later he was chosen to command the Surveying Expedition to Behring Straits, the North Pacific Ocean and the China Seas, 1852-1855. He was promoted to captain on April 2, 1856. During the Civil War he commanded the frigate *Sabine* in the expedition against Port Royal, and received a vote of thanks from Congress for his

daring rescue of the crew of the transport *Governor*, which foundered in a gale off Cape Hatteras on November 1, 1861. He was made a commodore in 1862 and attained the rank of rear-admiral in 1866. He died at New York on April 29, 1867.

RIZAL (Light Mine Layer). Named in honor of Jose Rizal, the noted Philippine patriot, who was executed by the Spanish Government at Manila on December 30, 1896, for having carried on a patriotic campaign of education among his countrymen. The name was assigned to a destroyer built with funds tendered to the United States Government by the Philippine Legislature.

ROANOKE. A river of the south Atlantic slope, having its source in the Appalachian Valley in south-western Virginia. It is nearly 400 miles long and empties into Albermarle Sound, N. C.

This ship-name came into use during the War of 1812.

ROBERT SMITH (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable Robert Smith, who was Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President Jefferson, 1802-1809.

ROBINSON (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain Isaiah Robinson, U. S. Navy. He was appointed a captain in the Continental Navy on the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, and in 1776 made a cruise in the *Andrew Doria*, during which he captured a British 12-gun sloop-of-war after an action of two hours. He later participated in the defence of the Delaware River, 1777.

ROCHESTER. A city and county seat of Monroe County, N. Y. The first settlement on the present site dates from 1790, and twelve years later a large tract of land was acquired by three Maryland proprietors, from one of whom, Nathaniel Rochester, the city took its name. It was chartered as a city in 1834.

RODGERS (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore John Rodgers, U. S. Navy. He was born in Maryland in 1771, and entered the navy as a lieutenant on the outbreak of the War with France. He served in the *Constellation* during her engagement with the French frigate *Insurgente*, and in 1799 he was promoted to captain, being given command of the *Maryland* in the West Indies. While in command of the *John Adams* he engaged a flotilla of Tripolitan gunboats in June, 1803, and in the following year he commanded the *Congress*, 38, in the squadron sent to the Mediterranean under Commodore Barron, whom he succeeded in command in 1805. In the spring of 1811, while cruising off Sandy Hook in search of a British frigate which had impressed an American seaman, he engaged the British 22-gun ship *Little Belt* in a night action. On the outbreak of hostilities in June, 1812, he went to sea in the *President*, 44, in company with a squadron. On June 23, 1812, he chased and engaged the *Belvidera*, 38, being wounded by the bursting of one of the *President's* bow chasers. In a subsequent cruise he captured several valuable prizes, after which he was transferred to the 44-gun frigate *Guerriere*. From 1815 to 1824 he served as president of the Board of Navy Commissioners, after which he made a cruise to the Mediterranean in command of the squadron in those

waters. On his return home he resumed his duties as senior officer of the navy. He died in Washington, D. C., on August 1, 1838.

ROE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Francis A. Roe, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York, on October 4, 1823, and received an appointment as midshipman in the navy in 1841. He made a cruise in the *Porpoise* with the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1853, and took part in an engagement with a fleet of Chinese junks near Macao on September 14, 1855. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was attached to the steam sloop *Pensacola*, in which he participated in the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip in April, 1862, and in the battle of Baton Rouge, seven months later. As lieutenant-commander, he commanded the gunboat *Katahdin* in numerous engagements on the Mississippi River and the *Sassacus* in her famous encounter with the Confederate ironclad *Albemarle* on May 5, 1864. After the war he was made a commander, and named fleet-captain of the Asiatic Squadron in 1868. Four years later he became a captain, and in November, 1884, he attained the rank of rear-admiral. He died in Washington, D. C., on December 28, 1901.

ROPER (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant-Commander Jesse M. Roper, U. S. Navy. He was born in Missouri, and entered the Naval Academy as a midshipman in 1868. After graduation he made a cruise in the *Omaha*, being commissioned as ensign on July 15, 1873. As lieutenant, he served in the *Mayflower* during the Spanish War. He was promoted to lieutenant commander on March 3, 1899, and in

the following year was ordered to command the gun-boat *Petrel* on the Asiatic Station. He lost his life on March 31, 1901, while endeavoring to save the life of several of his crew who were caught below decks during a fire on board which threatened the ship's magazine.

ROWAN (Destroyer). Named in honor of Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, U. S. Navy. He was born in Ireland, and entered the navy as a midshipman in February, 1826, making his first cruise in the *Vincennes*. During the Mexican War he served on board the sloop-of-war *Cyane* as executive officer, and commanded the naval battalion against the Mexicans in California, being mentioned for gallantry at the Battle of Mesa. During the years which followed he devoted himself to ordnance duty. On the outbreak of the Civil War he commanded the *Pawnee*, in which he took a prominent part in the battles of Hatteras Inlet and Roanoke Island, N. C. His dashing attack upon the Confederate flotilla at Cobb's Point, on February 10, 1862, and his capture of Newbern, N. C., in the following month, ranked him as one of the leading naval commanders of the war. As a reward for these brilliant services he was promoted to captain on July 16, 1862, and in addition advanced a grade and made a commodore to take rank from the same date. In 1863, he was ordered to command the ironclad frigate *New Ironsides* during the operations against Charleston, S. C. After the war, he was promoted to rear-admiral. He was commandant of the Norfolk navy-yard until 1868, when he went to the Asiatic Station, as commander-in-chief of

that squadron. In 1870, he was promoted to vice-admiral. He died in Washington, D. C., on March 31, 1890.

SACHEM. In the form of government of the Indians of Massachusetts, the sachem was the supreme ruler over a territory inhabited by a certain number of tribes. The dignity was hereditary, never elective.

This ship-name was introduced in 1775. The patrol boat *Sachem* in service during the World War was the third naval vessel to bear the name.

SACRAMENTO (Gunboat). The capital city of California, and the county seat of Sacramento County. It was laid out on the site of a fort erected in 1839 by John Sutter, and owes its rise to the discovery of gold in 1848. It was selected as the state capital in 1854. The gunboat *Sacramento* now in service is the second vessel to bear the name of this city.

SAGAMORE (Fleet Tug). A chief of a tribe among certain of the North American Indians. The term was generally synonymous with sachem, but some make sachem a chief of the first rank, and a sagamore one of the second rank.

This ship-name first appeared in the Navy register in 1861.

ST. LOUIS (Cruiser). The chief city and port of entry of the State of Missouri, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River. It was settled as a trading post in 1764 by the French. Following its transfer to the Americans, under the terms of the Louisiana

Purchase, it became one of the most important posts in the region. It was chartered as a city in 1823. The early thirties marked the beginning of the city's prosperity, which was due largely to its enormous river trade.

Four vessels have borne the name of this city: a sloop-of-war built in 1827, a river ironclad in service during the Civil War, an auxiliary cruiser chartered during the Spanish War, and a protected cruiser authorized in 1900.

ST. MARY'S. A river in the south-eastern part of the United States. It rises near the southern border of the Okefinokee Swamp, Ga., and forms the boundary between Nassau County in Florida and Charles and Camden Counties in Georgia, finally entering the Atlantic Ocean about three miles north of Fernandina.

This ship-name originated in 1798, since when it has been borne by three vessels of the navy.

SALEM (Light Cruiser). A city and seaport of Essex County, Massachusetts. It was first settled in 1626 by a company of planters under Roger Conant, and was noted in colonial times in connection with the witchcraft delusion of 1692. It became an important port after 1670, especially in the West India trade, and enjoyed rich periods of privateering during the Revolution and the War of 1812, which built up the prosperity of the town up to the middle of the 19th Century. Salem was chartered as a city in 1836.

SAMAR (Gunboat). The largest island of the Bissaya Group in the Philippine Archipelago.

SAMOA (Gunboat). An archipelago in the Pacific Ocean. The Dutch navigator Jacob Roggeveen first sighted the islands in 1722, and they were next visited by Louis de Bougainville, who called them the Navigator Islands. Surveys of the group were made in 1839 by the Wilkes Exploring Expedition. Pago Pago was obtained as a coaling station by the United States in 1878, following a treaty with the natives.

SAMPSON (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York, and entered the Naval Academy as a midshipman in September, 1857. During the Civil War he served in the monitor *Patapsco* on the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron and was on board when she was destroyed by a torpedo in Charleston Harbor on January 15, 1865. After the war he went to Europe in the *Colorado*, being promoted to lieutenant commander in 1866. As commander he commanded the *Swatara* on the Asiatic Station. Later he commanded the Torpedo Station, after which he was named superintendent of the Naval Academy from 1887 to 1890. As captain he commanded the cruiser *San Francisco* on the Pacific Station. On his return home he was chosen chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, with the relative rank of commodore. On the outbreak of the Spanish War he was in command of the battleship *Iowa*, when he was chosen by President McKinley to command the North Atlantic Fleet, with the rank of rear-admiral. In his flagship, the *New York*, he participated in the major operations of the naval campaign in Cuban waters, and in the battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898. He remained in command of the fleet

until October 1899, when he was ordered to shore duty as commandant of the Boston navy-yard. He died in Washington, D. C., on May 6, 1902.

SANDS (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Benjamin F. Sands, U. S. Navy, and Rear-Admiral James H. Sands, U. S. Navy. Rear-Admiral Benjamin F. Sands was born in Baltimore, Md., on February 11, 1811, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1828. His earliest days at sea were with the Pacific Squadron, after which he joined in the work of the Coast Survey. The outbreak of the Civil War found him in command of the steamer *Active*. Promoted to captain on July 16, 1862, he was given command of the gunboat *Dacotah* on the Wilmington blockade, and was especially commended for gallantry in the engagement with Fort Caswell on February 23, 1863. In the following year he was transferred to the *Fort Jackson*, which he took into action in the two attacks against Fort Fisher, N. C., 1864-65. Towards the close of the war he commanded a division on the Texas blockade, and hoisted the United States flag over the city of Galveston on its recapture. He was superintendent of the Naval Observatory from 1867 to 1873. He died in Washington, D. C., on June 30, 1883.

Rear-Admiral James H. Sands was born in Washington, D. C., July 12, 1845, and entered the Naval Academy in 1859. His first cruise was made in European waters, after which he returned to the United States. During the Civil War he served with the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron on board the *Tuscarora* and *Shenandoah*, being commended for distinguished gallantry in the attacks upon Fort Fisher, N. C., 1864-65. As

- lieutenant he served in the *Hartford* on the East India Station, 1866-68, and was mentioned for gallantry in the skirmishes with savages at Formosa. He was promoted to captain in 1894, and during the Spanish War commanded the cruisers *Columbia* and *Minneapolis*. He attained the rank of rear-admiral on April 11, 1902, and three years later became superintendent of the Naval Academy. He died in Washington, D. C., on October 27, 1911.

SAN FRANCISCO (Mine Layer). The chief seaport and metropolis of California and the Pacific Coast. It was first settled as a Spanish and Mexican mission in 1776, but the present town dates from 1835, when the site was named "Yerba Buena," meaning "good herb," after the wild mint which grew there. During the Mexican War the American flag was raised over the town by Commander Montgomery of the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, July 9, 1847. It received its present name, San Francisco in 1847. The first gold fields were discovered in the neighborhood in 1848, and from that date the city increased in population and wealth. It was partially destroyed by an earthquake and fire in 1906, in one of the greatest catastrophies in history.

SAN JACINTO. A river of Texas, which has its source near Huntsville and enters Galveston Bay about twenty miles from Houston.

Two naval vessels have borne the name of this river: a 44-gun sailing frigate built in 1820, and a supply ship in service during the World War.

SAPELO (Oiler). A sound on the coast of Georgia.

SARANAC. A river of New York, the outlet of the Saranac lakes in Franklin County. It flows north-east through the Adirondack region and enters Lake Champlain at Plattsburg.

The mine-planter chartered during the World War, was the third naval vessel to bear this name.

SARATOGA (Battle Cruiser). Named in commemoration of the victory won by the American troops under General Gates over the British Army of invasion commanded by General Burgoyne in the fall of 1777, which resulted in the surrender of the latter at Saratoga Springs, October 17, 1777. The effects of this military success were far-reaching, and won for the struggling colonists the aid of France.

This ship-name was given to no less than five vessels of the navy: an 18-gun ship built in 1780, a 26-gun ship laid down in 1814, a sloop-of-war in service from 1842 to 1907, an armored cruiser known since 1917 as the *Rochester*, and a battle cruiser authorized in 1916.

SATTERLEE (Destroyer). Named for Captain Charles Satterlee, of the U. S. Coast Guard Service, who perished on September 26, 1918, when his ship, the Coast Guard Cutter *Tampa*, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Bristol Channel, England, while engaged in convoy duty.

SATURN (Fleet Tender). In Roman mythology, an ancient god of the seed sowing. His temple was founded in 497 B. C. and was used as the state treasury. In 217 B. C. the worship of 'Saturn was conformed to

that of the Greek Cronus with whom the Roman god was identified, and in whose type his images were made. This was the origin of the myth that Saturn in Italy, as Cronus in Greece, had been king during an ancient golden age and the founder of Italian civilization.

SAVANNAH (Submarine Tender). A city and port of entry in the State of Georgia, situated on the river of the same name. The first European settlement was made here in 1733 by James Oglethorpe. During the Revolutionary War the Provincial Congress was convened there, and in May, 1778, the state legislature assembled in Savannah until the capture of the city by the British in December, 1778. In the following year General Lincoln made an unsuccessful attempt to retake the place, but in 1782 General Wayne compelled the royal troops to evacuate it. It was blockaded by the Union squadrons during the Civil War, until captured by General Sherman in his famous "March to the Sea," December 21, 1864.

Three naval vessels have borne the name of this city: a galley built in 1798, a 44-gun sailing frigate in service from 1820 to 1883, and a German steamer taken over for the use of the navy in 1917 and converted into a submarine tender.

SCHENCK (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral James F. Schenck, U. S. Navy. He was born in Ohio, on June 11, 1807, and was appointed a midshipman in the navy in 1825. As lieutenant he served in the frigate *Congress* on the coast of California during the Mexican War, and rendered eminent services as chief military aid to Commodore Stockton during his

conquest of that region. He commanded the *Saginaw* on the East India Station in 1860, and in the following year silenced a battery of Quin Hone, in Cochin, China, which had fired upon his ship. He was promoted to captain in 1861, and on his return home given command of the frigate *St. Lawrence*. As commodore, he commanded the *Powhatan* and the third division of Admiral Porter's fleet in the operations against Fort Fisher, 1864-1865. He attained the rank of rear-admiral on September 21, 1868. He died at Dayton, O., on December 21, 1882.

SCHLEY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U. S. Navy. He was born in Maryland in 1839, and appointed to the Naval Academy on September 20, 1857. During the Civil War he served in the gunboat *Winona*, in which he took part in the Mississippi River campaign, 1862-63, and in the capture of Port Hudson, La. As lieutenant, he was attached to the *Wateree* in the Pacific Ocean, 1864-66, after which he was ordered to duty at the Naval Academy. He was named commander on June 10, 1874, and given command of the *Essex* on the South Atlantic Station. From 1881 to 1883 he was light-house inspector, after which he volunteered to lead an expedition to the Arctic Seas in search of Lieutenant Greely and his companions. In 1885, he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting with the relative rank of commodore. As captain he commanded the cruiser *Baltimore* in the South Pacific Ocean, where he showed commendable judgment and resource during the incident at Valparaiso, Chile, October 16, 1891. On the outbreak of the Spanish War,

he was given command of the Flying Squadron and took an active part in the naval campaign in Cuban waters which culminated in the Battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898. He attained the rank of rear-admiral on August 10, 1898, and commanded the South Atlantic Station until his retirement in 1901. He died at New York, N. Y., on October 2, 1911.

SCIOTA (Fleet Tug). A river of Ohio. It rises in Auglaize County and flows in a general southerly direction for 250 miles before joining the Ohio River near Portsmouth.

The tug *Sciota* now in service is the second naval vessel to bear this name.

SCORPION (Converted Yacht). The first vessel to bear this name was an armed schooner in service on the Great Lakes during the War of 1812; the next was a coast defence gunboat built in the same year; the third, was a small steamer purchased on the outbreak of the Mexican War; and the fourth was the converted yacht *Scorpion* purchased in 1898.

SCOURGE. This ship-name was popular in the sailing ship days, and dates in our navy from the Tripolitan War. In addition to the three regular navy vessels which have borne this name, there were several privateers fitted out in the Revolution and the War of 1812.

SEA GULL (Mine Sweeper). The first vessel to bear this name was a steam galliot purchased in 1823. The second was an armed schooner in service in 1838-39, and the third is the mine-sweeper *Sea Gull* now in service, which was authorized by Congress in 1917.

SEATTLE (Cruiser). The largest city in the State of Washington, situated on a neck of land between Elliott Bay and the freshwater Lake Washington. Its first settlement dates from 1852, the name Seattle being adopted in honor of a Dwamish chief of that name, who had been friendly to the whites. In January, 1856, some neighboring Indian tribes made an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the town, which was aided in its defence by the sloop-of-war *Decatur*. It was chartered as a city in 1880.

SELFRIDGE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U. S. Navy. He was born in Boston, Mass., on April 24, 1804, and received an appointment as midshipman in 1818. As lieutenant he served with the Wilkes Exploring Expedition, afterwards making a cruise in the *Natchez* among the West Indies. He was commissioned a commander on April 11, 1844, and commanded the ship-of-the-line *Columbus* during her cruise as flagship of the East India Squadron in 1846. During the Mexican War, he commanded the sloop-of-war *Dale* in the Pacific Ocean; among the operations for which he was commended were the capture of Muleje and Cochori and an expedition to Guaymas, 1847-48. On the outbreak of the Civil War he commanded the *Mississippi* on the Mobile blockade, and subsequently held important positions ashore. He was commissioned as commodore, July 16, 1862, and named a rear-admiral on the retired list, July 25, 1866. He died in Waverly, Mass., October 15, 1902.

SEMINOLE. A tribe of North American Indians of Muskogean stock. They originally formed part of the Creek Confederacy, but separated from it early in the 18th Century and occupied the greater part of Florida, on account of which they received their name "Simanoli," meaning "runaway." Attempts to remove them to Arkansas resulted in the Seminole War, 1835-1842, the hardest fought of all the Indian wars. At the close of this struggle they were recognized as "the Seminole Nation," and granted autonomy as one of the "Five Civilized Tribes."

The Coast Guard Cutter *Seminole*, transferred to the navy during the World War, was the third ship listed in the Navy register to bear this name since 1858.

SEMMES (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commander Raphael Semmes, U. S. Navy. He was born in Maryland in 1809, and entered the United States navy as a midshipman on April 1, 1826. During the Mexican War he served as a lieutenant with the Home Squadron, and in 1848 he commanded the *Electra*. He was promoted to commander in September, 1855, but resigned his commission on the outbreak of the Civil War. He was appointed a commander in the Confederate navy, March 26, 1861, and after his return from his successful cruise in the *Sumter*, he was promoted to captain. His most brilliant achievement was his cruise in the *Alabama*, from August, 1862, until her destruction by the Union steam sloop *Kearsarge* off Cherbourg, France, on June 19, 1864, during which he captured and destroyed 69 American merchant vessels. After his escape in the English yacht, *Deerhound*,

he managed to return to Richmond, where he was named flag-officer, commanding the James River Squadron, February 18, 1865. His last services to the Confederacy were his leadership of the Semmes Naval Brigade during the concluding months of the Civil War. He died in Mobile, Ala., August 30, 1877.

SEPULGA (Tanker). A river of Alabama, which has its source in Butler County and enters the Conecuh River in the eastern part of Escambia County.

SERAPIS. The first ship to bear this name was the British 50-gun frigate *Serapis*, captured off Flamborough Head, England, by the *Bon Homme Richard*, 42, commanded by Commodore John Paul Jones, on September 23, 1779.

SEVERN. A river of Maryland, which has its source in Anne Arundel County, and flows into Chesapeake Bay below Annapolis, which is situated on this river. This ship-name was introduced in 1864, since when it has been assigned to three vessels.

SHARK. This ship-name recurs three times in the navy lists. In 1820, it was assigned to a 12-gun schooner, in 1902, it was given to a submarine, which is now known as the A-7, and in 1917, it was borne by a motor patrol boat in the naval service.

SHARKEY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant William J. Sharkey, U. S. Navy, who died on October 5, 1918, as the result of an accident on board the submarine O-5. He was promoted from the ranks, having been commissioned a lieutenant on Sept. 21, 1918.

SHAW (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain John D. Shaw, U. S. Navy. He was appointed a lieutenant in the navy on August 3, 1798, and was given command of the *Enterprise*, in which he cruised so successfully, that that little schooner became one of the most famous vessels of the navy. Ill health obliged him to give up his command in the fall of 1800. He was named master-commandant on May 22, 1804, and was promoted to captain in 1807. He died on September 17, 1823.

SHIRK (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commander James W. Shirk, U. S. Navy. He was born in Pennsylvania, and entered the naval service as a midshipman in March, 1849, making his first cruise in the sloop *John Adams*. He was commissioned lieutenant on November 5, 1856, and ordered to the *Michigan* on the Great Lakes. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was transferred to the Mississippi Squadron, where he was given command of the gunboat *Lexington*, taking part in numerous engagements and co-operating actively with the Union troops operating on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. He was specially commended for his timely intervention at the Battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862. In the following summer he joined in the expedition against St. Charles, Ark., and later in the Yazoo River Campaign, and in the attack on Fort Hindman. As lieutenant-commander he was given charge of the ironclad *Tuscumbia*, in which he participated in the engagement with the Vicksburg batteries, April 16, 1863, and in the bombardment of Grand Gulf a few weeks later. During the closing months

of the war, he commanded a division of gunboats on the lower Tennessee River. Following the close of hostilities he was promoted to commander, July 25, 1866, and ordered to duty at the Philadelphia navy-yard, after which he made a cruise in European waters in the *Franklin* on the staff of Admiral Farragut. On his return home he was ordered to duty in the Navy Department. He died in Washington, D. C., on February 10, 1873.

SHUBRICK (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral William B. Shubrick, U. S. Navy. He was born in South Carolina in 1790, and entered the navy as a midshipman on June 20, 1806. During the War of 1812, he was attached to the naval forces operating in Chesapeake Bay, and distinguished himself in the defence of Graney Island, Va., June 22, 1813. Later he served as third lieutenant of the *Constitution*, and took part in her memorable action with the *Cyane* and *Levant*, February 20, 1815. He was promoted to master commandant in 1820, and to the rank of captain eleven years later. During the Mexican War he commanded the Pacific Squadron during its operations on the coasts of California, 1847-1848. He also commanded the fleet, which was despatched to Paraguayan waters in the winter of 1859. He was named a rear-admiral on the retired list, July 16, 1862. He died in Washington, D. C., on May 27, 1874.

SICARD (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Montgomery Sicard, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York City on September 30, 1836, and entered the Naval Academy as acting midshipman in 1851. He

was commissioned as lieutenant on the outbreak of the Civil War, and attached to the steam sloop *Oneida*, in which he participated in the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and in the battle of Vicksburg in the summer of 1862. He was promoted to lieutenant-commander on July 16, 1862, and given command of the gunboat *Seneca* on the North Atlantic Station. During the attacks on Fort Fisher, 1864-65, he commanded the left wing of the naval land assault, January 15, 1865, and was specially commended by Admiral Porter. After the war, he was ordered to the Naval Academy as head of the department of gunnery, a subject in which he had always been deeply interested. In 1869 he went to the Pacific Station with the *Saginaw*, and was highly commended by the Secretary of the Navy for the ability which he displayed following the loss of his ship. On his return home in 1871, he was assigned to ordnance duty at the New York navy-yard, and later as inspector of ordnance in Washington, where he elaborated and perfected a new breech-loading mechanism for boat and field artillery. He was commissioned a captain on August 7, 1881, and in the same year named chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, with the relative rank of commodore. In 1892, he commanded the monitor *Miantonomoh* on the Atlantic Station. On April 6, 1897, he attained the rank of rear-admiral, being named to the command of the North Atlantic Station in the same year. During the Spanish War he was placed in charge of the Board of Strategy in the conduct of the naval campaign. He died at Westernville, N. Y., on September 14, 1900.

SIGOURNEY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Midshipman J. B. Sigourney, U. S. Navy. He served with Captain Lawrence in the brig *Argus*, in 1811, and on the outbreak of the War of 1812 was transferred to the command of the armed brig *Asp*, which formed part of the flotilla guarding the Chesapeake and its tributaries. He was killed in action, on July 14, 1813, while bravely defending his vessel against the boats of two British ships-of-war.

SIMPSON (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Edward Simpson, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York and received an appointment as midshipman in the navy in February, 1840. His earliest days at sea were with the Brazil squadron. During the War with Mexico, he was attached to the steamer *Vixen* and was present at the principal engagements on the east coast of Mexico. On his return to the United States, he was attached to the Naval Academy as instructor in naval gunnery, a subject in which he soon became a recognized authority. He was commissioned as lieutenant in 1855, and in the following year he made a cruise to the Far East in the *Portsmouth*, taking part in the capture of the Barrier Forts in the Canton River. In the Civil War he commanded the monitor *Passaic* during the operations against Charleston, S. C., in 1863, and the gunboat *Isonomia* during the concluding operations against Mobile, Ala. As commander he was appointed assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in 1869. He was named rear-admiral on February 9, 1884, and president of the Naval

Advisory Board. He was president of the Naval Academy Graduates Association from the date of its organization until his death, on December 1, 1888.

SINCLAIR (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Arthur Sinclair, U. S. Navy. He was born in Virginia, and entered the navy as a midshipman on the outbreak of the War with France. He served with Commodore Truxton in the *Constellation*, and was mentioned for gallantry in the action with the *Insurgente*, February 9, 1799. He was commissioned as lieutenant in 1807, and promoted to master commandant in July, 1812. Upon the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812, he was in command of the 16-gun brig *Argus*, but in the following year he was transferred to the Great Lakes, where he commanded the *General Pike* during Commodore Chauncey's naval campaign on Lake Ontario in 1813. He became a captain in the summer of 1814, and was placed in command of the squadron operating on Lakes Huron and Superior, and led an expedition against the British post at Machilimacinac. He died at Norfolk, Va., February 7, 1831.

SIREN. One of a group of sea nymphs, who were said to frequent an island near the coast of Italy, and by their singing to lure mariners to destruction.

This ship-name was first used in 1803, since when it has been given to three naval vessels.

SLOAT (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral John D. Sloat, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York, and entered the navy as a midshipman on

February 12, 1800. On the outbreak of the War of 1812, he was promoted to master and served with Commodore Decatur in the *United States*, being mentioned for gallantry in her engagement with the *Macedonian*, October 25, 1812. In the following year he was promoted to lieutenant, and after the war he was given command of the *Grampus*, in which he cruised against the pirates in the West Indies. As Captain, he was appointed to the command of the Pacific Squadron in 1846, with the relative rank of Commodore, and on the outbreak of the War with Mexico, he played an important role in the acquisition of California. He was commissioned as commodore on the retired list on July 16, 1862, and made a rear-admiral in 1866. He died in Staten Island, N. Y., on November 28, 1877.

SMITH (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant Joseph B. Smith, U. S. Navy. He was born in Maine in 1826 and entered the navy as a midshipman on October 19, 1841. His first cruise was to the Mediterranean in the *Congress*, after which he engaged in the work of the coast survey. He was commissioned a lieutenant in 1855, and two years later he made a cruise in the *Merrimack*. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was executive officer of the *Congress*, and in temporary command of the frigate when she was attacked by the Confederate ironclad *Merrimack* off Newport News, Va., on March 8, 1862. He was killed early in the action, while heroically fighting his ship against tremendous odds.

SMITH THOMPSON (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable Smith Thompson, who was Secretary

of the Navy during the first administration of President Monroe, 1818-1823.

SOMERS (Destroyer). Named in memory of Lieutenant Richard Somers, U. S. Navy. He entered the navy on the outbreak of the War with France, April 30, 1798, and served as a midshipman in the Frigate *United States*. During the Tripolitan War, he commanded the schooner *Nautilus* in the Mediterranean, being promoted to master commandant in 1804. He commanded one of the gunboat divisions in the attacks on the Tripolitan naval forces in the harbor of Tripoli, and on September 4, 1804, perished gloriously in the explosion of the fire-ship *Intrepid*, which he volunteered to take into the midst of the enemy's shipping. Congress passed a resolution of sympathy for his relatives, and his name was engraved in the annals of the navy as synonymous of all that is heroic. A monument to the memory of Somers and his brave companions, erected by his fellow-officers of the squadron, stands in the grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

The destroyer *Somers*, now in service, is the fourth naval vessel to bear the name of this officer.

SONOMA (Fleet Tug). A town of Sonoma County, California, situated on Sonoma Creek, about forty-five miles north of San Francisco.

This ship-name was introduced during the Civil War.

SOUTHARD (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable Samuel Southard, who was Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President Monroe, 1823-1829.

SOUTH CAROLINA (Battleship). One of the thirteen original states of the Union. It was first visited by Spanish explorers in 1520, who were succeeded in 1562 by French settlers under Jean Ribaut. The first English permanent settlement dates from April, 1670. It was separated from North Carolina in 1729, and made a Crown colony. In 1828 South Carolina superseded Virginia as the leader of the South, and under the able leadership of John C. Calhoun stood for states rights and free trade. Her secession on December 29, 1860, was followed by the formation of the southern confederacy, the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the Civil War.

The battleship *South Carolina* is the fourth naval vessel to bear this state name since 1798.

SOUTH DAKOTA (Battleship). One of the North central States of the Union. The first explorations in this region were made by Lewis and Clark in 1804 and 1806, but no settlements followed until 1832, when the American Fur Company established Fort St. Pierre. It formed part of the territory of Dakota created in 1861, and was admitted into the Union with its present boundaries in 1889.

Two ships have borne this state name, an armored cruiser built in 1901, and a battleship authorized in 1916.

SPITFIRE. This ship-name was introduced during the Revolutionary War, when it was also borne by several private armed vessels. It was reintroduced in 1805, 1812, and 1846, and last assigned in 1869.

SPROSTON (Light Mine Layer). Named in honor of Lieutenant John G. Sproston, U. S. Navy. He was born in Maryland, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1846. He was promoted to lieutenant on September 16, 1855. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was ordered to duty with the Gulf Blockading Squadron, where he took part in the boat expedition for the destruction of the Confederate privateer *Judah* on September 14, 1861. He was killed in action, on June 8, 1862, at Mayport Mills, Fla.

STANSBURY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant John Stansbury, U. S. Navy. A native of Baltimore, he entered the navy as midshipman on January 16, 1809. He served under Commodore Decatur in the *United States*, and took part in the action with the *Macedonian*, October 25, 1812, for which he received a vote of thanks from Congress. He was later ordered to Lake Champlain, and attached to the *Ticonderoga*. He was killed in the fleet action of September 11, 1814.

STERRETT (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant Andrew Sterrett, U. S. Navy. He was appointed a lieutenant in the navy on March 25, 1798, and made a cruise with Commodore Truxtun in the *Constellation*, being especially commended for his gallantry in the action with the *Insurgente*, February 9, 1799. In the following year he commanded the *Enterprise* in the West Indies. On the outbreak of hostilities with Tripoli, he was ordered to the Mediterranean, where he captured a Tripolitan corsair of superior force after a brilliant action of three hours. For this he received a

vote of thanks and a sword from Congress. He resigned from the service on June 25, 1805.

STEVENS (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain Thomas H. Stevens, U. S. Navy. He was born in Charleston, S. C., on February 22, 1795, and was appointed a midshipman in the navy in 1809. During the War of 1812, he served with Commodore Chauncey on the Great Lakes, where his gallantry won him a promotion to lieutenant in January, 1813. He commanded the *Trippe* at the Battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, and received a medal and a vote of thanks from Congress for his conduct on this occasion. After the war, he commanded several vessels of the Mosquito Fleet operating against the pirates in the West Indies. He was named master commandant in March, 1825, and was promoted to captain eleven years later. In 1840 he was appointed commandant of the Washington navy-yard. He died in Washington, D. C., on January 22, 1841.

STEWART (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on July 28, 1779, and entered the merchant service at the age of thirteen. He received a commission as lieutenant in the navy on the outbreak of the War with France, serving with Commodore Barry on board the frigate *United States*. In 1800, he commanded the schooner *Experiment*, with which he captured several French privateers. In the Tripolitan War, he commanded the brig *Siren* in all of the engagements before Tripoli, 1803-04. He was named master commandant in May, 1804, and promoted to captain in 1806. During the War of 1812, he commanded the

Constellation, but was unable to get to sea on account of the British blockade. Later, however, he was given the *Constitution* and made several cruises in her, in the course of which he captured the *Cyane*, 20, and *Levant*, 18, in a night action on February 20, 1815. For this double victory he was awarded a gold medal and a sword, and received the thanks of Congress. After the war, he commanded the Mediterranean Squadron from 1816 to 1820, and afterwards made a cruise to the Pacific Station. He became a Navy Commissioner in 1830, and senior officer of the navy in 1852. He died at Bordentown, N. J., on November 6, 1869.

STOCKTON (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Robert F. Stockton, U. S. Navy. He was born in Princeton, N. J., in 1796, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1811. During the War with Algiers he distinguished himself by carrying an enemy war-vessel by boarding. In 1821, he was ordered to the west coast of Africa, where he negotiated a treaty with the natives and obtained a tract of land constituting the present Republic of Liberia. He was one of the first naval officers to advocate a steam navy, and the *Princeton*, built according to his plans in 1842, furnished the model for subsequent vessels. He was seriously injured by the explosion of one of the *Princeton's* guns, on February 28, 1844. He was sent to the Pacific Coast in the fall of 1845, and shortly after the outbreak of hostilities with Mexico, he organized a force of 1500 men, with which he conquered the whole of California and established the authority of the United States. He resigned from the naval service with the rank of captain on May 28, 1850.

STODDERT (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable Benjamin Stoddert, who was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President John Adams, and was the first cabinet officer to represent the naval service following the passage of the Act of April 30, 1798, creating the Department of the Navy.

STRIBLING (Light Mine Layer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Cornelius K. Stribling, U. S. Navy. He was born in South Carolina, and appointed a midshipman in the navy on June 18, 1812. During the war of 1812, he served on board the frigate *Macedonian* and with Commodore Chauncey on Lake Ontario. In 1815, he went to the Mediterranean where he remained for several years. Commissioned as lieutenant, April 1, 1818, he was given command of two barges, with which he captured a piratical schooner off the coast of Cuba in April, 1823. He was promoted to captain, August 1, 1853, and made a commodore, in 1862. He commanded the East India Squadron from 1859 to 1862, and the East Gulf Blockading Squadron during the concluding years of the Civil War, 1864-65. He was a rear-admiral on July 25, 1866. He died at Martinsburg, Va., on January 17, 1880.

STRINGHAM (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Silas H. Stringham, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York, and entered the navy as a midshipman on November 15, 1809. He served during the War of 1812, being promoted to lieutenant in December, 1814. In 1820, he went to the west coast of Africa in the *Cyane*, after which he made a cruise in the West Indies. As master commandant, he com-

manded the *John Adams* in the Mediterranean in 1836. He was promoted to captain on September 8, 1841. From 1853 to 1856 he commanded the Mediterranean Squadron, and on his return home he was named commandant of the Boston navy-yard. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was appointed to command the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, with the rank of flag-officer. In August, 1861, he led the expedition for the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, for which he received the thanks of Congress. He was retired on July 16, 1862, with the rank of rear-admiral. He died at Brooklyn, N. Y., on February 7, 1876.

STURTEVANT (Destroyer). Named in memory of Ensign Albert D. Sturtevant, U. S. N. R. F. He was born on May 2, 1894, and entered the Naval Reserve Flying Corps in March, 1917. While engaged in an aerial reconnaissance in the English Channel, he was shot down by an enemy aeroplane. He died at Weymouth, England, on February 15, 1918. He was the first American naval aviator killed in the World War.

SUMNER (Destroyer). Named in memory of Captain Allen M. Sumner, U. S. M. C. He was born in Boston, Mass., on October 1, 1882. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the marine corps in 1907, but resigned after seven years' service. On the outbreak of the World War, he rejoined the corps and was assigned to the First Regiment, Advanced Base Force, being later transferred to the Fifth Regiment for foreign service in France. He was killed in action, while in command of the 81st Company, during the advance on Tigny, July 19, 1918.

SUPPLY (Supply Ship). Two naval store-ships have borne this name: the first was built in 1846 and remained in service until 1884, the second was acquired on the outbreak of the War with Spain and is still listed in the Navy Register.

SURPRISE. This ship-name recurred three times in the Navy registers between 1777 and 1820. During the Revolutionary War it was the name given by Captain Coningham to one of the cruisers with which he cleared the English Channel of enemy shipping.

SUSQUEHANNA. A river of the Middle Atlantic States, which has its source in the lake region of New York State, and flows in a general south-westerly direction through Pennsylvania, finally emptying into the head of Chesapeake Bay at Havre de Grace, Md.

This ship-name dates from the year 1847.

SUWANEE. A river of the Southern states. It rises in Okefinokee Swamp, in the southern part of Georgia, and flows through Florida to Suwanee Bay, where it enters the Gulf of Mexico.

Three vessels have borne this name between 1863 and 1899.

SWASEY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant Charles H. Swasey, U. S. Navy. He was a native of Massachusetts, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in September, 1854. On graduation, he made a cruise to the East Indies in the steam frigate *Hartford*, being promoted to lieutenant shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War. He was executive officer of the *Varuna* at the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, in April,

1862, and after the loss of that vessel, was transferred to the gunboat *Scotia*. He was killed in action, near Donaldsonville, La., on October 4, 1862.

SYLPH (Converted Yacht). This ship-name recurs three times in the navy lists. During the War of 1812, it was assigned to a 16-ton schooner. In 1831 it was given to a small armed schooner, and in 1898 it was borne by a converted yacht acquired by purchase.

TACOMA (Gunboat). A city and port of entry in the State of Washington. Its site was first visited by Captain George Vancouver in 1792, and the bay on which it is situated was surveyed in 1841 by the Wilkes Exploring Expedition. The present city was founded in 1868, and named after the "greatest white peak," now called Mount Rainier, which rises in view of the city. A town government was formed in 1874, and a city charter obtained in 1909.

TALBOT (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant John G. Talbot, U. S. Navy. He was born in Kentucky, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in April, 1862. On graduation, he made a cruise in the *Rhode Island*, after which he received his commission as ensign, March 12, 1868. As lieutenant, he went to the Pacific Ocean, where he served in the *Saginaw*. He was drowned on December 19, 1870, while endeavoring to land on the Hawaiian Islands, after a passage of 1200 miles in an open boat to summon aid for the crew of the *Saginaw*, shipwrecked on Ocean Island.

TALLAHASSEE (Monitor). The capital city of Florida. The Spaniards erected a fort in the vicinity in 1638, but the first settlement was not made until

1818. It was chosen as the capital of the Territory of Florida in 1824, and continued as the capital after the admission of Florida into the Union as a state in 1845. Its name is of Seminole origin, and means "tribal land."

TARBELL (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain Joseph Tarbell, U. S. Navy. He was appointed a midshipman in the navy on December 5, 1798, and after serving in the War with France, he went to the Mediterranean with Commodore Preble's squadron in 1803. He was promoted to master commandant on April 25, 1808, and commissioned as captain in July, 1813. He commanded the frigate *Constellation* in 1813, but was unable to get to sea on account of the British blockading squadron off the Chesapeake capes. On June 20, 1813, he made an attack on three British frigates with fifteen gunboats in an attempt to raise the blockade. He died on November 24, 1815.

TATTNALL (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain Josiah Tattnall, U. S. Navy. A native of Georgia, he entered the navy as a midshipman in 1812, and during the War with Great Britain, he distinguished himself in the engagements of Craney Island and Bladensburg. He made a cruise to the Mediterranean with Commodore Decatur in 1815, and later saw service in the *Jackall* during the operations against the West India pirates. During the War with Mexico, he commanded the Mosquito Division in a manner that elicited the admiration of the squadron. He was commissioned a captain on February 5, 1850, and seven years later he was appointed flag-officer commanding the East India Squadron. While cruising on that station, he found

China at war with the English and French fleets, and it was during the engagement which followed off the mouth of the Pei-ho on June 25, 1859, that he went to the aid of the sore-pressed British flag-ship, exclaiming "Blood is thicker than water." He resigned from the service on the outbreak of the Civil War, February 21, 1861.

TAYLOR (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Henry C. Taylor, U. S. Navy. He was born in Washington, D. C., March 4, 1845, and entered the Naval Academy as a midshipman in 1860. Promoted to ensign in 1863, he served with the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron during the Civil War. In November, 1866, he was commissioned as lieutenant and two years later he was named lieutenant-commander. As captain, he was president of the Naval War College 1893-96, after which he was ordered to command the battleship *Indiana*, which he took into action on numerous occasions during the War with Spain. He was advanced five numbers for eminent and conspicuous conduct in the battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898, and commissioned a rear-admiral on February 11, 1901. In the following year, he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Navigation, a post which he held until his death. He died at Ontario, Canada, July 26, 1904.

TECUMSEE (District Tug). A celebrated chief of the Shawnee Indians. He was born in 1768, and while still a young man was noted as an ardent opponent of the advance of the whites. While engaged in organising a great confederacy of the Indian tribes from Florida to Missouri, his plans were brought to a disas-

trous overthrow by the premature battle of Tippecanoe on November 7, 1811. During the War of 1812, he sided with the British, and was rewarded with a regular commission as brigadier-general, having under his command over 2000 warriors of allied tribes. He fought in several battles, being finally defeated by General Harrison on the Thames River, where he fell at the head of his warriors, October 5, 1813.

This ship-name dates from the Civil War.

TENNESSEE (Battleship). One of the southern states of the Union. It was first explored by La Salle, who built a fort on the Chickasaw Bluffs in 1682. No permanent settlement was made until 1769, when English settlers obtained a cession of land from the Indians. During the Revolutionary War, the hardy mountaineers of Tennessee rendered invaluable service against the royal troops at the battle of King's Mountain. It was admitted into the Union as a state in 1796, with the name of its principal river, which was called after the Cherokee village of Tanasee.

Five vessels of the navy have borne this state name: a steamer captured from the Confederates in 1862, an iron-clad ram taken at the Battle of Mobile Bay, a screw sloop built during the Civil War, an armored cruiser built in 1903 and renamed the *Memphis*, and a battleship built in 1917.

TERRY (Destroyer). Named in memory of Commander Edward Terry, U. S. Navy. A native of Connecticut, he entered the Naval Academy as a midshipman in September, 1855. On graduation, he served in the sloop *Germantown* on the East India Station, returning to

the United States on the eve of the outbreak of the Civil War. He was attached to the steam sloop *Richmond* on the West Gulf Blockading Station, and took part in all the engagements of that vessel, notably the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862, the battles of Vicksburg and Port Hudson and the battles of Mobile Bay, August 3, 1864. He was commissioned as lieutenant-commander early in 1863, and promoted to commander eight years later. He died on June 1, 1882.

TEXAS (Battleship). The largest state of the American Union. The first European who landed on this part of the continent was the French explorer La Salle in 1685. Originally part of Mexico, it had many settlers from the United States who, oppressed by the Mexican Government, formed themselves into a separate republic in 1835, and ten years later asked to be admitted into the Union. Its name is derived from an Indian word which originally meant "friends" or "allies." Three naval vessels have appeared in the Navy lists under the name of *Texas*: an ironclad captured from the Confederates in 1865, a battleship in service from 1889 to 1911, and the battleship *Texas* now in service.

THATCHER (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Henry K. Thatcher, U. S. Navy. He was born in Maine, and entered the navy as a midshipman on March 4, 1823. For the first four years, he was attached to the Washington navy-yard, after which he made a cruise in the frigate *United States* in 1827. He was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1833. As commander, he was ordered to the Pacific Station, where he commanded the sloop *Decatur* from 1855 to 1857. During

the first few years of the Civil War, he cruised in the frigate *Constellation* in European waters watching for Confederate cruisers. On his return to the United States in 1863, he was named commodore and given command of a division of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, with the steam frigate *Colorado* as his flag-ship, and was present at the attacks on Fort Fisher, N. C., in 1864-65. After this he was transferred to the Gulf of Mexico, where he directed the concluding operations against Mobile in 1865. As rear-admiral, he commanded the North Pacific Squadron from 1866 to 1868. He died at Boston, Mass., on April 5, 1880.

THOMAS (Destroyer). Named in memory of Lieutenant Clarence C. Thomas, U. S. Navy. He was born in California on December 26, 1886, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in the summer of 1904. As lieutenant, he served in the battleship *Florida*. On the outbreak of the World War, he was ordered to command the armed guard of the steamship *Vacuum*, and died from exposure at sea, April 28, 1917, following the torpedoing of that vessel by a German submarine.

THOMPSON (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable Richard W. Thompson, who was Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President Hayes, 1877-1880.

THORNTON (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain James S. Thornton, U. S. Navy. He was born in New Hampshire in 1826, and entered the navy as a midshipman on January 15, 1841, making his first cruise on the Brazil Station in the *Columbia*. During the Mexican War, he was attached to the sloop *John*

Adams and the steamer *Mississippi*, after which he was transferred to the coast survey. He was promoted to lieutenant on September 15, 1855, and on the outbreak of the Civil War he was ordered to the *Hartford* as second in command and was present at the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and the operations attending the opening of the Mississippi River in 1862. He was promoted to lieutenant-commander on July 16, 1862, and ordered to the steam sloop *Kearsarge* as executive officer, being commended for his conduct in the engagement with the *Alabama* off Cherbourg, France, on June 19, 1864. On his return home, he was given command of the steam gunboat *Iosco*, in which he took part in the concluding operations in the Sounds of North Carolina. After the war he was named a commander, July 25, 1866, and ordered to the Portsmouth navy-yard, N. H. In 1868 he went to the South Pacific Ocean in command of the *Kearsarge*. As captain he commanded the steam sloop *Monongahela* in the southern Atlantic in 1872-75. He died in Germantown, Pa., on May 14, 1875.

TILLMAN (Destroyer). Named in memory of Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina. He was born in 1847, and died in 1918. From 1913 to 1918, he was chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and was one of the most ardent advocates of a large navy.

TINGEY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Thomas Tingey, U. S. Navy. He was born in 1750, and volunteered from the merchant service during the War with France, receiving a captain's commission in the navy on September 3, 1798. He commanded the

squadron operating in the Windward Passage, and later succeeded Captain Barry in command of the Guadeloupe Station. He was discharged under the Naval Peace Establishment of 1801, but restored to the service three years later. He established the Washington navy-yard in 1800, and was its commandant until his death, February 23, 1829.

TIPPECANOE (Tanker). A river of Indiana, which has its source in Noble County and flows into the Wabash about ten miles above Lafayette. On the banks of this river, General William H. Harrison won a great victory over the Indians, on November 7, 1811, at a spot where the little village of Battle Ground, Ind., now stands.

This ship-name was introduced in 1862.

TONOPAH (Monitor). A village and important mining camp of Nye County in the State of Nevada, situated on the Tonopah River.

TOPEKA (Gunboat). The capital city of the State of Kansas. It was first settled by the whites in 1852, and was chosen as the permanent state capital in 1861, receiving its city charter in 1881.

TOUCEY (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable Isaac Toucey, who was Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President Buchanan, 1857-1861.

TRACY (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable Benjamin F. Tracy, who was Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President Harrison, 1889-1893.

TRENTON (Light Cruiser). The capital of New Jersey, and the county-seat of Mercer County, situated on the eastern bank of the Delaware River. Its settlement dates from 1680, when it was known as "The Falls." It received a royal charter in 1745, and was incorporated as the borough of Trent-town in honor of William Trent, the Speaker of the New Jersey Legislature and Chief Justice of the Colony. During the Revolutionary War, it was the scene of General Washington's brilliant victory over the British garrison under Colonel Rall on the night of December 25, 1776. It became the capital of the state in 1790, being chartered as a city two years later.

The scout cruiser *Trenton* now building is the second naval vessel to bear this name, which was introduced in 1874.

TREVER (Destroyer). Named in memory of Lieutenant Commander George A. Trever, U. S. Navy. He was born in Wisconsin, and entered the Naval Academy in May, 1905. He received his commission as ensign in 1911, and a few years later he was given command of the destroyer *Farragut*. As Lieutenant, he commanded the submarine H-1 on the Pacific Station in 1915-16. During the World War, as lieutenant-commander, he was placed in charge of the submarine O-5. He died on October 14, 1918, from injuries received as the result of an explosion on board that vessel.

TRIPPE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant John Trippe, U. S. Navy. He entered the navy as a midshipman on April 5, 1799, and served in the West Indies during the French War. In 1803 he was pro-

moted to master, and in the following year he went to the Mediterranean with Commodore Preble's squadron in the schooner *Vixen*. During the naval attacks on Tripoli, in the summer of 1804, he commanded one of the gunboats of the squadron. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1807. He died on July 9, 1810.

TRITON (District Tug). In Greek mythology, a son of Poseidon (Neptune) and Amphitrite. The tritons are depicted as having the bodies of men and the tails of fishes, and as blowing on conch shells, by which means they appeased the troubled waters of the sea.

TRUXTUN (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Thomas Truxtun, U. S. Navy. He was born in Jamaica, L. I., on February 17, 1755, and went to sea at an early age. During the Revolution, he was reputed for his courage and seamanship while in command of the privateers *St. James* and *Mars*. He was among the first to discuss and point out the value of the Gulf Stream to navigation, and in 1794 he published a treatise on longitude and latitude. He was commissioned a captain in the navy on June 4, 1794, and ordered to the command of the *Constellation* on the outbreak of the War with France. On February 9, 1799, he captured the French frigate *Insurgente*, and in the following year he fought an action with the *Vengeance*, which only the loss of the *Constellation's* mainmast prevented him from taking. For these victories he received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal. On the conclusion of hostilities with France, he commanded the West India Station until his resignation from the service in 1802. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., in May, 1823.

TUCKER (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain Samuel Tucker, U. S. Navy. He was born in Marblehead, Mass., on November 1, 1748. During the Revolutionary War, he received a commission as captain in the Continental navy, March 15, 1777, and made several successful cruises in the frigate *Boston*. He was captured by the British following the capitulation of Charleston, S. C., in May, 1780, but was exchanged in the following year and made a cruise as commander of the privateer *Thorn*. At the close of the war, he received the thanks of Congress for his services. He died at Bremen, Me., on March 10, 1833.

TURNER (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Thomas Turner, U. S. Navy. He was born in Virginia, and entered the navy as a midshipman in April, 1825. As lieutenant, he served in the *Columbus*, 74, on the East India Station in 1840, after which he was transferred to the sloop *Albany* for service in the Gulf of Mexico during the Mexican War. While in command of the sloop *Saratoga*, he had a sharp action with two Spanish steam war vessels in the harbor of Anton Leyado on March 6, 1860, and compelled both to strike their colors. In 1862, he was named a captain. As commodore he commanded the armored frigate *New Ironsides* during the operations against Charleston, S. C., in the summer of 1863, being commended for his judgment and ability in handling his ship in action. After the war, he was promoted to rear-admiral. He died at Glen Mills, Pa., on March 24, 1883.

TWIGGS (Destroyer). Named in honor of Major Levi Twiggs, U. S. M. C. He entered the marine corps as a second lieutenant in November, 1813, and served

in the frigate *President* during the War of 1812. In 1836, he was attached to the marine force cooperating with the army in the campaigns against the Indians in Georgia and Florida. He served with distinction in the War with Mexico, being attached to General Scott's army. He was killed in battle, on September 13, 1847, while leading his men to the assault of the Castle of Chapultepec.

UMPQUA (Fleet Tug). A tribe of North American Indians of Athapascan stock, which formerly dwelt on the upper Umpqua River in Oregon Territory.

This ship-name first appeared in the Navy register in 1864.

UNADILLA (District Tug). A river of Herkimer County in the State of New York, which is one of the tributaries of the Susquehanna River.

Two vessels of the navy have borne this name: a screw gunboat built in 1861, and a steam tug added to the navy in 1895.

UNCAS (Fleet Tug). A chief of the Mohegan Indians, who by his marriage to the daughter of Sassacus, in 1626, became one of the leaders of the Pequots. In 1675 he joined the English settlers in their wars against the Indians. His death occurred in 1683.

This ship-name came into use during the Civil War, and was revived on the outbreak of the War with Spain.

UNION. This ship-name recurs three times in the Navy register between 1841 and 1865. It was first assigned to a steam warship built in 1841. During the Mexican War, it was borne by an armed schooner

captured from the Mexicans, and in the Civil War it was given to a screw gunboat purchased in 1863.

UNITED STATES (Battle Cruiser). This ship-name was given to the first of the 44-gun frigates built for the navy after the inauguration of the Federal Government in 1789. She was launched on July 10, 1797, and remained in service until the Civil War.

The battle cruiser *United States* is the third vessel of the navy to bear this name.

UPSHUR (Destroyer). Named in memory of Rear-Admiral John H. Upshur, U. S. Navy. He was born in Virginia on December 5, 1823, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1841. From 1842 to 1847 he served on board the *St. Mary's* in the Gulf of Mexico and took part in the expedition against Tampico and in the siege of Vera Cruz. He accompanied Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan in the *Supply*, 1853-56. During the Civil War he took part in the battles of Hatteras Inlet and Port Royal, S. C., and in the operations against Charleston, and later, in the two attacks upon Fort Fisher, N. C. As commodore, he commanded the Pacific Squadron, 1882-84. He attained the rank of rear-admiral on October 1, 1884. He died in Washington, D. C., on May 30, 1917.

UTAH (Battleship). One of the United States, which takes its name from an Indian tribe known as the Utes or Yutes, whose hunting grounds embraced three-fourths of the territory enclosed by the present boundaries. By the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, concluded in 1848, Utah came under the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. It was admitted into the Union in 1896.

VANDALIA. A city and county seat of Fayette County, Indiana, situated on the Kaskaskia River. It was formerly the capital of the state, the seat of government being transferred to Indianapolis in 1836.
This ship-name dates from 1825.

VERMONT (Battleship). One of the states of the New England group. It was first explored by Samuel de Champlain in 1609 and received its name from the green mountains (*vert monts*) which are a dominant feature of that region. In 1724, it was settled by emigrants from the colony of Massachusetts and later by settlers from New Hampshire and New York, but in 1777 the inhabitants declared themselves independent and drew up a state constitution. It was admitted into the Union in 1791, as the first state added to the original thirteen.

This ship-name was adopted in 1818, and has been borne officially by two naval vessels: a 74-gun ship-of-the-line in service from 1818 to 1902, and the battleship *Vermont*, now in service, which was authorized in 1903.

VESTAL (Repair Ship). In Roman religion, a priestess of Vesta, the goddess of the hearth and home. The chief duty of the vestals consisted in watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning in the temple of Vesta. They enjoyed a position of exceptional honor and dignity in Rome, but were subjected to a rigid discipline, including bodily chastisement for faults, and, in case of loss of chastity, burial alive.

VESUVIUS (Dynamite Cruiser). A famous volcano near Naples, Italy. During all the early historical period of Rome, it was believed to be extinct, but in

A.D. 79 it broke out in a formidable eruption, which destroyed the towns of Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiae. From 512 to 1026 it was again quiescent. Since then there have been a great number of eruptions, and the volcano is still in activity.

Four naval vessels have borne this name: a bomb ketch built in 1806, a bomb brig purchased in 1846, a single-turret monitor constructed during the Civil War, and the dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius* authorized in 1886.

VICKSBURG (Gunboat). A city and county seat of Warren County, Miss. The French built a fort near the present site early in the 18th Century, which was replaced by a Spanish military outpost in 1783, but this was taken by some American troops in 1798 and renamed Fort McHenry. The first permanent settlement dates from 1811. During the Civil War, it became historically famous as the center of interest of one of the most important military and naval campaigns of the conflict 1862-1863.

VILLALOBOS (Gunboat). This gunboat, captured from the Spaniards in 1898, bears the name of a Spanish explorer who was sent by the Viceroy of Mexico in 1542, to lead an exploring expedition to the westward, in the course of which he discovered the Eastern Caroline Islands.

VIPER. This ship-name dates from the Tripolitan War, when it was assigned to an armed schooner in the naval service. It was revived in 1814. One of the submarines authorized in 1904 also bore the name *Viper* for seven years until renamed the B-1.

VIRGINIA (Battleship). One of the thirteen original states of the Union. It was the first permanently successful English colony in the Western Hemisphere, having been founded at Jamestown in 1607, and named by Sir Walter Raleigh in honor of Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen. It became a royal colony in 1624, and took a prominent part in the events leading up to the Revolution, and was the leading state in influence during the early history of the United States. In the Civil War, it became the great battle-ground of the conflict. It was readmitted to the Union on January 26, 1870.

No less than five vessels of the navy have borne the name of this state: a 28-gun frigate built in 1776, an armed schooner in service in 1798, a 74-gun ship-of-the-line built in 1818, a steam gunboat captured from the Confederates in 1863, and the battleship *Virginia* now in service.

VIXEN (Converted Yacht). This has always been a popular ship-name in the navy. It was introduced in 1803, and has figured prominently in the Tripolitan War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, and the War with Spain. The converted yacht *Vixen* acquired in 1898 was the sixth vessel to bear this name.

VULCAN (Collier). In Roman mythology, the god of the fiery element. Later he was identified with the Greek Hephaestus and was hence represented as the consort of Venus and the god of metal working. The naval collier built in 1909 is the second vessel to bear this name.

WABASH. Named for the Wabash River, the most important northern tributary of the Ohio. It rises in the Grand Reservoir in Mercer County, and after flowing through the state for a distance of 550 miles, joins the Ohio River below Terre Haute.

This ship-name dates from 1854, when it was assigned to one of the steam frigates built in that year. The transport *Wabash*, in service during the World War, was the second vessel to bear this river name.

WACHUSETT. A mountain in Worcester County, Massachusetts. Its name is derived from the Indian tribe which dwelt in the neighborhood, and whose name signified "at the small mountain."

The transport *Wachusett* in service during the World War was the second vessel of the navy to bear this name.

WADSWORTH (Destroyer). Named in memory of Commodore Alexander S. Wadsworth, U. S. Navy. He was born in Portland, Me., in 1790, and entered the navy as a midshipman on April 2, 1804. During the War of 1812, he served as second lieutenant of the frigate *Constitution* during her escape from a British squadron off the coast of New Jersey, July, 1812, and her action with the *Guerriere*, August 19, 1812, for which he received a silver medal and the thanks of Congress. Later he became first lieutenant of the *Adams*, and in 1816 he was promoted to master commandant. As captain, he commanded the *Constellation* in the Mediterranean in 1829-32. He was ordered to the Pacific to command the squadron on that station in 1834, and on his return, in 1837, became one of the

Navy Commissioners. He died in Washington, D. C., April 5, 1851.

WAINWRIGHT (Destroyer). Named in memory of Master Jonathan Wainwright, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York City on January 29, 1849, and entered the Naval Academy, graduating in 1867. He was promoted to master, March 21, 1870, and attached to the *Mohican* on the Pacific Station. He was mortally wounded while in command of a boat expedition against the piratical steamer *Forward* at San Blas, Mexico, and died on June 19, 1879.

WALKE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Henry Walke, U. S. Navy. He was born in Virginia, on December 24, 1808, and received an appointment as midshipman in the navy in 1827. His earliest days at sea were with the West India Squadron, after which he made a cruise around the world in the sloop *Boston*, 1842-43. During the Mexican War, he was attached to the bomb-brig *Vesuvius*, and was present at the capture of Tuxpan, Tobasco, and Vera Cruz. Promoted to commander on September 14th, 1855, he commanded the store-ship *Supply* on the coast of Africa and in the West Indies, 1858-60. He played an important part in the relief of Fort Pickens on the outbreak of the Civil War. In September, 1861, he was transferred to the Mississippi Squadron, and while in command of the gunboat *Tyler*, he received the thanks of General Grant for his cooperation during the Battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861. In the following year, he commanded the *Carondelet*, in which he rendered signal services in the course of the naval campaign on

western waters, and proved himself one of the most dashing and brilliant officers in the service. His passage of the batteries on Island No. 10, on April 4, 1862, was especially commended by the Secretary of the Navy as "a daring and heroic act, well executed and deserving a special recognition." He was made a captain in July, 1862, and placed in command of the armored ram *Lafayette*, with which he fought one of the most gallant actions of the war at Grand Gulf, Miss., on April 29, 1863. During the latter part of the war, he commanded the steam sloop *Sacramento* on special service in search of Confederate cruisers. He was promoted to the rank of commodore on July 25, 1866, and commissioned as rear-admiral four years later. He died at Brooklyn, N. Y., on March 8, 1896.

WALKER (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. Navy. He was born at Hillsborough, N. H., on March 20, 1835, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1850. On the outbreak of the Civil War he served as lieutenant in the steamer *Connecticut*, being transferred to the *Winona* on the West Gulf Station, in time to participate in the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and in the operations against Vicksburg in the summer of 1862. As lieutenant-commander he was placed in charge of the ironclad *Baron de Kalb*, in which he participated in the attack on Haynes Bluff and in the Yazoo Pass Expedition. During the siege of Vicksburg he commanded the naval battery of the 15th Army Corps. In 1864 he commanded the gunboat *Saco*, on the Wilmington blockade, and after the war he made a cruise on the Brazil Station in command of the

steamer *Shawmut*. In 1877 he attained the rank of captain, becoming a commodore twelve years later. From 1881 to 1889 he served as chief of the Bureau of Navigation, after which he went to sea as commodore commanding the South Atlantic Station. He was named a rear-admiral on January 23, 1894, and in the same year ordered to command the Pacific Station. He died at Ogunquit, Me., September 15, 1907.

WARD (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commander James H. Ward, U. S. Navy. He was born in Connecticut, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1823. He was commissioned as a lieutenant on March 3, 1831, and was one of the first officers attached to the Naval School in Annapolis in 1843. During the Mexican War, he served in the frigate *Cumberland* and later as commanding officer of the steamer *Vixen*. As commander he made a cruise with the *Jamestown* on the African Station in 1865-57. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was placed in charge of the Potomac Flotilla. He was killed in action, June 27, 1861, during the bombardment of Mathias Point, Va., and was the first officer of the navy to lose his life in the Civil War.

WARRINGTON (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Lewis Warrington, U. S. Navy. He was born in Virginia, and entered the navy as a midshipman on January 6, 1800. He served on board the schooner *Vixen* during the Tripolitan War, and on his return home was promoted to lieutenant, February 7, 1807. As master-commandant, he made a brilliant cruise in the sloop-of-war *Peacock* in 1813-14, capturing the

British 18-gun brig *Epervier* off the coast of Florida on April 29, 1814. In the following year, he went to the East Indies, where he fell in with the British 14-gun brig *Nautilus*. For these victories, he was voted a gold medal and the thanks of Congress. Promoted to captain, he served for many years on the Board of Navy Commissioners. Upon the reorganization of the Navy Department in 1842, he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. In 1846, he became head of the Bureau of Ordnance, which position he occupied until his death, on October 12, 1851.

WASHINGTON (Battleship). One of the North-western states of the Union. The country was discovered in 1592, and explored in 1789 by an expedition fitted out by a company of Boston merchants. In 1805 it was visited by the Lewis and Clark Expedition, but no permanent settlement was made until 1811. It was formed into a separate territory in 1848, and named in honor of George Washington. It was admitted as a state in 1889.

Besides the two war vessels which have borne the name of this state, there were seven men-of-war which were named after the "Father of his Country" between 1775 and 1848, and a dozen or more privateers and letters-of-marque fitted out in the Revolution and War of 1812.

WASMUTH (Destroyer). Named for Private Henry Wasmuth, U. S. M. C., who, while attached to the steam frigate *Powhatan*, was killed during the land assault against Fort Fisher, N. C., in January, 1865,

while assisting Ensign Robley D. Evans who had been wounded, to a place of safety.

WASP (Converted Yacht). This ship-name dates from the year 1775, and it has been perpetuated in the navy to commemorate the brilliant careers and heroic ends of the two 18-gun sloops-of-war of this name during the War of 1812. The converted yacht *Wasp* purchased in 1898 was the fifth vessel to bear this name. There was also a motor patrol boat named the *Wasp* in service during the World War.

WATERS (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain Daniel Waters, U. S. Navy. On the outbreak of the Revolution, he commanded the schooner *Lee*, one of the armed vessels fitted out by General Washington and made a number of valuable captures. In 1778, while in command of the 16-gun privateer *Thorn*, he engaged two British armed ships of superior force and captured both of them after an action of two hours. For this victory, Captain Waters received a captain's commission in the Continental Navy upon the recommendation of General Washington, March 15, 1777.

WELBORN C. WOOD (Destroyer). Named in memory of Naval Cadet Welborn C. Wood, U. S. Navy. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from Georgia in September, 1895, and on graduation was ordered to the Asiatic Station, where he was given command of the gunboat *Urdaneta*. He was killed in action on September 17, 1899, when his vessel was destroyed by the Filipino insurgents in the Orani River, Manila Bay, P. I.

WELLES (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable Gideon Welles, who was Secretary of the Navy during the administrations of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, 1861-1869.

WEST VIRGINIA (Battleship). One of the southern states of the Union, formerly part of Virginia, from which it was separated in 1861 on account of the Civil War. It was admitted as a state in April, 1863.

WHEELING (Gunboat). A city and county-seat of Ohio County, West Virginia. It was first settled in 1770, and laid out as a town in 1793. On the outbreak of the Civil War, it was chosen as the capital of the new state of West Virginia. Its name is a corruption of an Indian word meaning "the place of the head."

WHIPPLE (Destroyer). Named in honor of Commodore Abraham Whipple, U. S. Navy. He commanded the expedition against the *Gasper* in 1772, and on the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, he was chosen to command the first vessels commissioned by any public authority. On December 22, 1775, he was commissioned a captain in the Continental navy, and commanded the *Columbus* in the expedition against New Providence Island, W. I., in the winter of 1776. Two years later he made a cruise in the 28-gun frigate *Providence*, after which he commanded a squadron in the Atlantic Ocean. On his return, he put into Charleston, S. C., where his vessels were blockaded during the siege of that place and captured by the British on its capitulation.

WHITNEY (Destroyer Tender). Named in honor of the Honorable William C. Whitney, who was Secretary of the Navy during the first administration of President Cleveland, 1885-1889. He was an ardent advocate of naval expansion.

WICKES (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain Lambert Wickes, U. S. Navy. He was born in New England in 1735. He commanded the 16-gun brig *Reprisal* during the Revolutionary War, making several cruises in her to the West Indies and off the coasts of England and France in 1776 and 1777. He lost his life when the *Reprisal* foundered off the Banks of Newfoundland, in 1777, with all on board.

WICOMICO (District Tug). A river of Maryland, which has its source in Wicomico County, and flows in a south-westerly direction until it empties into Chesapeake Bay.

WILKES (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral Charles Wilkes, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York City in 1801, and entered the navy as a midshipman on January 1, 1818, making his first cruise in the *Franklin*, 74, to the Mediterranean. In 1821 he made a cruise on the Pacific Station, and on his return home he was promoted to lieutenant, April 28, 1826. During the ten years that followed, he was engaged in preparing for the exploring expedition which he led around the world between 1830 and 1842, and which made important discoveries in the Antarctic Continent. Then followed two years with the coast survey, and a promotion to commander, in July, 1843. In the years that followed he published a

narrative of the exploring expedition, and other works bearing on the theory of winds, meteorology, etc. As captain, he commanded the *San Jacinto* on the outbreak of the Civil War, and while in search of Confederate cruisers, he intercepted and searched the British Mail steamer *Trent*, on November 8, 1861, from which he took the persons of two Confederate commissioners. For this, he was complimented by the Secretary of the Navy, although the prisoners were later given up, the capture being recognized as illegal. In 1862, he commanded the James River Flotilla; 1863 the West India Squadron. He was promoted to commodore on July 16, 1862, and named a rear-admiral after the war. He died at Washington, D. C., on Feb. 8, 1877.

WILLIAM B. PRESTON (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable William B. Preston, who was Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President Taylor, 1849-1850.

WILLIAM JONES (Destroyer). Named in honor of the honorable William Jones, who was Secretary of the Navy during part of President Madison's second administration, 1813-1814.

WILLIAMS (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain John F. Williams, of the Revolutionary navy. He was born in Boston, Mass., on October 12, 1743. During the Revolutionary War, he was commissioned a captain in the Massachusetts State navy, commanding the *Hazard* in 1778 and the *Protector* in 1780. On January 9, 1780, he engaged the British letter-of-marque *Admiral Duff*, which blew up after one of the most spirited naval actions of the war.

WILLIAMSON (Destroyer). Named in memory of Lieutenant-Commander William P. Williamson, U. S. Navy. He was born in Virginia on August 10, 1884, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1903. Commissioned as ensign in 1908, he was promoted to lieutenant on July 1, 1904, and given the temporary rank of lieutenant-commander on August 31, 1917. He was killed at sea, on August 17, 1918, by the premature explosion of a depth charge on board the Navy transport *Orizaba*.

WILMINGTON (Gunboat). A city and port of entry in the State of Delaware, situated at the mouth of the Brandywine River. It was founded by the Swedes in 1638, who held it until 1664, when it was captured by the English, who named it in honor of one of the largest landowners of the locality. It was chartered as a city in 1832.

WINCHESTER (Converted Yacht). An independent city and county-seat of Frederick County, Va. The first settlement in this vicinity dates from 1732, and the present name was adopted in 1752, when the town was established by act of the Colonial Legislature. It was incorporated as a town in 1779, and chartered as a city in 1852. During the Civil War, because of its position in the lower Shenandoah Valley, it was the scene of several engagements between the Union and Confederate forces.

WINNEBAGO. A tribe of North American Indians of the Siouan linguistic family, inhabiting the country about Green Bay, Wisconsin. Long friendly with the French, they espoused the cause of the British during

the Revolutionary War, after which over forty years elapsed before they reconciled themselves to American sovereignty.

The transport *Winnebago*, in service during the World War, was the second vessel of the navy to bear this name.

WINSLOW (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral John A. Winslow, U. S. Navy. He was born in Wilmington, N. C., on November 19, 1811, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1827. As lieutenant, he made a cruise to the Mediterranean in the steam frigate *Missouri* and after the destruction of that ship at Gibraltar, August 26, 1843, he was selected to carry the news of the disaster to Washington. During the Mexican War, he commanded the steamer *Union* in the Gulf of Mexico, after which he served as executive officer of the sloop *Saratoga*. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he was ordered to duty with the Mississippi Squadron, where he for a time commanded the ironclad *Baron de Kalb*. In December, 1862, he was assigned to command the steam-sloop *Kearsarge*, in which he cruised for two years in search of Confederate commerce destroyers. On June 19, 1864, he engaged and sank the *Alabama* off Cherbourg, France. For this victory, he was advanced in grade and received the thanks of Congress. After the war, he was named a commodore, and in March, 1870, promoted to rear-admiral. In the same year, he was given command of the Pacific Squadron, but ill health obliged him to return home early in 1872. He died in Boston, Mass., on September 29, 1873.

WISCONSIN (Battleship). One of the north-central states of the Union. It was first settled by French missionaries in 1662, and was ceded to England by France in 1763. It became part of the North-West Territory of the Union in 1783, being admitted as a state in 1848. Its name is derived from its chief stream, which is believed to come from an Indian word, meaning "Wild Rushing Channel."

WOLVERINE (Gunboat). A nickname for the inhabitants of Michigan, so-called from the large number of wolves found in that state.

WOOD (Destroyer). Named in honor of Medical Director William Maxwell Wood, U. S. Navy. He was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1809, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the navy in 1829. He served in the Seminole War and during the Mexican War was chief surgeon of the Pacific Squadron, 1844-46, where he rendered signal services and risked his life to bring important information to Commodore Sloat, which induced the latter to take possession of California in 1846. For this he was publicly commended by the chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate. He was fleet surgeon of the East India Station in 1856, and during the Civil War served with the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He became chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in 1870, and in the following year was named a medical director. He died in Baltimore County, Md., on March 1, 1880.

WOODBURY (Destroyer). Named in honor of the Honorable Levi Woodbury, who was Secretary of the

Navy during part of President Jackson's administration, 1831-1834.

WOOLSEY (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain Melancthon T. Woolsey, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York, in 1782, and entered the service as a midshipman on April 9, 1800. As lieutenant, he commanded the brig *Oneida* on Lake Ontario in 1812, and later joined Commodore Chauncey's Squadron on the Great Lakes. In 1814 he was transferred to the 22-gun brig *Jones* and while in command of this vessel he was mentioned for gallantry in official despatches. He attained the rank of captain the year following the close of hostilities. He died at Utica, N. Y., on May 18, 1838.

WORDEN (Destroyer). Named in honor of Rear-Admiral John L. Worden, U. S. Navy. He was born in New York on March 12, 1818, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1835, making his first cruise in the sloop *Erie*. During the Mexican War, he served in the store-ship *Southampton* on the Pacific Station. On his return home, he was promoted to lieutenant. Shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War, he was given command of the ironclad *Monitor*, and with her engaged the Confederate ram *Merrimack*, in Hampton Roads, on March 9, 1862, receiving the thanks of Congress for his brilliant victory, and being promoted to lieutenant-commander. In 1863, he commanded the *Montauk* in the waters of South Carolina, where he distinguished himself by his daring destruction of the Confederate cruiser *Nashville* under the guns of Fort McAllister, on February 28, 1863. He later

participated in the operations against Charleston, S. C. He was made a captain on February 3, 1863, and after the war was promoted to commodore. From 1870 to 1875, he was superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, after which he went to sea as commander-in-chief of the European Squadron, 1875-77. He died at Washington, D. C., on October 18, 1897.

WRIGHT (Aircraft Tender). Named in memory of Wilbur Wright, who with his brother Orville Wright, invented the heavier-than-air flying machine. He was born near Millville, Ind., on April 16, 1867, and died at Dayton, O., May 30, 1912.

WYOMING (Battleship). One of the Central Western States of the Union. It formed part of the territory acquired by the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, and was organized as a separate territory in 1868, being admitted as a state in 1890. It derives its name from a Delaware Indian word meaning "Mountains with Valleys Alternating."

The battleship *Wyoming* is the third vessel of the navy to bear this name, which was introduced in 1858.

YANKEE. A slang or colloquial name originally given to the citizens of New England by the British soldiers during the Revolutionary War, and in the Civil War by the Confederates to the Northerners generally. This ship-name dates from the Civil War.

YANKTON (Converted Yacht). A city and county-seat of Yankton County, South Dakota, and until 1883 the capital of Dakota Territory, situated on the left bank of the Missouri River.

YANTIC (Gunboat). A river of Connecticut, which flows through New London County, and empties into the Thames estuary.

YARBOROUGH (Destroyer). Named in memory of First Lieutenant George H. Yarborough, Jr., U. S. M. C. He was born in Roxboro, N. C., on October 14, 1895, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the marine corps on the outbreak of the World War. He served in France with the Fifth Regiment, and died from wounds received in the battle of Belleau Wood, June 23, 1918. He was awarded the distinguished service cross for extraordinary heroism in that action.

YARNALL (Destroyer). Named in honor of Lieutenant John J. Yarnall, U. S. Navy. He entered the navy as a midshipman in January, 1809, and was commissioned a lieutenant in 1813. He commanded Commodore Perry's flagship, the *Lawrence*, in the Battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, and although several times wounded, continued to fight his ship until the last. His gallant conduct in this action was rewarded by a medal and a vote of thanks from Congress. During the Algerine War, he served in the *Epervier*, and lost his life, when that vessel foundered in a gale at sea with all on board, in the summer of 1815.

YORKTOWN (Gunboat). A city and seaport in the state of Virginia. It was founded in 1691, and became a county seat in 1696. During the Revolution, it was the scene of the concluding operations of the war, resulting in the surrender of Lord Cornwallis's Army, October 19, 1781, to the American and French troops under General Washington and the Comte de Rocham-

beau, assisted by a French fleet commanded by Admiral de Grasse.

This ship-name was introduced in 1838.

YOSEMITE. A famous valley on the Western slope of the Sierra Nevada of California, about 150 miles east of San Francisco and 4000 ft. above the sea. It was discovered in 1851 and settled in 1860. It became a National Park in 1905.

This ship-name was first used in 1898.

YOUNG (Destroyer). Named in honor of Captain John Young, U. S. Navy. He made several cruises to France in the 10-gun sloop *Independence* between 1776 and 1779. He lost his life in 1781, when the *Saratoga*, to which he had been ordered earlier in the year, foundered in a gale in the West Indies with all on board.

ZANE (Destroyer). Named in memory of Major Randolph T. Zane, U. S. M. C. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on August 12, 1887, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the marine corps in 1909. He was promoted to captain seven years later and went to France as a major in the Sixth Regiment of Marines. He was awarded the distinguished service cross for conspicuous gallantry in the battle of Bouresches, June 7, 1918, but died later from the wounds received in that engagement.

ZEILIN (Destroyer). Named in honor of Brigadier-General Jacob Zeilin, U. S. M. C. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and entered the marine corps as second lieutenant in October, 1831. During the Mexican War, he served on the Pacific Station in the frigate

Congress and distinguished himself in the defense of Monterey and in the battles of La Mesa and St. Joseph's in 1847. He served with the marine battalion in the first battle of Bull Run, Va., on July 21, 1861, in the course of which he was wounded. Commissioned as major in July, 1861, he was given command of the marine battalion at Fort Royal, S. C., in the summer of 1863. He was named colonel commandant of the marine corps on June 30, 1864, being promoted to brigadier-general and commandant in 1867. He died in Washington, D. C., on November 18, 1880.

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